

# THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND

## China Overland Trade Report.

Vol. LXVI.]

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No. 8

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### BIRTHS.

On August 10th, at Shanghai, the wife of CLIFFORD C. A. WABER, of a daughter.

On August 10th, at Shanghai, the wife of Dr. A. P. PARKER, of a daughter.

On August 11th, at Shanghai, the wife of SAMUEL WM. ROBERTS, of a son.

On August 14th, at Shanghai, the wife of G. CAULTON, of a son.

On August 14th, at Shanghai, the wife of A. ROSS, of a son.

On August 14th, at Shanghai, the wife of T. P. BAPTISTA, of a son.

On August 14th, at Weihaiwei, the wife of Dr. J. W. JACKSON, of a daughter.

On August 15th, at Shanghai, the wife of CHARLES E. SHAW, of a son.

On August 20th, at No. 5, Queen's Gardens, Hongkong, the wife of JAMES D. DANBY, of Chinkiang, of a son.

### MARRIAGE.

On July 3rd at Zurich, Switzerland, ALAN WILSON, Chinese Customs Service, to HELEN DALTON.

### DEATHS.

On August 12th, at Shanghai, JAMES TULLOCH, aged 45 years.

On 17th August, midnight, at Government Civil Hospital, GEORGE SMITH, Superintendent Shipwright, Kowloon Docks, native of Dumburton, Scotland, aged 48 years.

## Hongkong Weekly Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

### ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The English Mail of July 29th arrived, per the s.s. *Malta*, on Thursday, the 22nd instant.

### FAR EASTERN NEWS.

A certain Master of Arts (Chujen) has written a letter to the Censorate asking that they memorialize the Throne condemning female schools, and to demand their abolition by Imperial decree.

Chinese merchants at Vladivostok have petitioned the Waiwupu asking that the Russian Government be requested to lose no time in paying them the indemnity due for losses suffered at that port during the late war.

The four Indians who were found guilty of the murder of a fellow countryman by a jury at the July Criminal Sessions, and who were sentenced to death by His Honour the Chief Justice, have been reprieved, and it is understood that the sentence has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

On Aug 19 at the Civil Hospital Mr. George Smith, superintendent shipwright at the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock, died after a short illness, and great sympathy is expressed for Mrs. Smith and her two children. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon and was attended by a large following of the Dock employees.

The gross profits of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha Ltd. for the half year ending June 30th last, amounted to ¥2,013 96. Four funds (reserve and depreciation) absorbed ¥1,007,000, leaving an available balance of ¥1,006,896. Shareholders' dividends at six per cent for annum took ¥46,250, and ¥705,012 (including an amount previously brought forward) is carried to the current half year.

On August 10th was issued a Decree in the name of the Empress Dowager stating that for over two hundred years there have never been any jealousies between Manchus and Chinese, and that of late Manchu posts have been freely given to Chinese, such as the posts of Taitir General, Assistant Military Governor and the like. In a word there have been no distinctions made by the Throne between the two races and men have been appointed according to abilities shown. This is known throughout the empire. At the present crisis, when the country is labouring under difficulties, it should be the manifest duty of one and all to work un-animously for the welfare of the empire to the exclusion of racial jealousies. In the circumstances their Majesties desire to know exactly the present day position between Manchus and Chinese, and the officials, both in Peking as well as in the provinces are commanded each to make a report on the subject and to suggest the best way of doing away with the evils of racial jealousy.

The *N.-C. Daily News* of August 14th says:—In the late Mr. J. Tulloch whose death at the General Hospital from dysentery we recorded yesterday morning, another old and well-known resident of this port has passed away. A native of Aberdeen, where his father continues to reside, Mr. Tulloch came to the Far East about a quarter of a century ago and joined the firm of Adamson, Bell & Co., remaining in their employ until 1895, when he joined the firm of Hopkins, Dunn & Co. Mr. Tulloch, in the course of business, visited most of the Far Eastern ports, and while with the firm of Adamson, Bell & Co. he was at different times stationed at Hongkong, Yokohama and Shanghai. Mr. Tulloch was a great sportsman in his younger days, and the older members of the Paper Hunt Club will remember his cross-country riding on the ponies Enchanter, Vengeance and others that won reputations. Mr. Tulloch also raced ponies, but he was best known as a cross-country rider. His interest was not, however, confined to riding; he was a member, if not always an active one, of most of the local sporting clubs. In business the late Mr. Tulloch was highly respected, being shrewd, but large-hearted in every way. He was a member of the Stock Exchange, which was closed yesterday afternoon as a mark of respect, and the junior partner in Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn & Co.

In a memorial to the Throne on the subject of smoothing away the racial jealousy between Manchus and Chinese, Viceroy Chang Chih-lung suggests amongst others the right of free speech and representation to the Throne and the spread of education. His Excellency deprecates the timidity shown by the high provincial authorities in refusing to see visitors and surrounding themselves with large bodies of troops, on the ground that it benefits no one.

On August 13th was issued a Decree in the name of the Empress Dowager in response to a joint memorial from Prince Ching and his colleagues asking that the Ministers appointed to investigate the Department for the examination of the principles of modern politics and Government be given the special duty of drawing up a Constitution, and that the work of deliberating over affairs of State be amalgamated with the duties of the Grand Secretariat. With regard to the said memorial Her Majesty states that when the Department for the Examination of the principles of modern Politics and Government was established prior to this, the object, of course, was to prepare the way for Constitutional Government. It is, therefore, important for the purpose in view that the regulations and *modus operandi* that will be arrived at should be in the hands of ministers whose special duty it will be to attend to them. The name of the department will therefore be changed to the Department for Drawing up Regulations for Constitutional Government. Pending the establishment of a Parliament the Prince and Ministers of the Grand Council coupled with the original Assistant Minister of the first-named department shall be given the duty of investigating, examining and writing out the scheme. The duty that fell upon the Grand Councillors and Grand Secretaries to confer with the Ministers of State Affairs shall now be relegated to the Grand Secretaries (Inner Cabinet).

### KULANGSU (AMOY) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Proceedings of a meeting of the Council held at the Board Room, on the 30th July 1907.

Present:—Messrs. A. F. Gardiner (Vice-chairman), C. A. V. Bowra, Huang Ts'anchew, W. Kruse, W. Wilson, the Health Officer and the Secretary.

1. The minutes of the last meeting are read and confirmed.

2. General routine business is transacted.

3. The Superintendent of Police reports the following cases have been heard at the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—

#### SUMMONSES.

Breach of Municipal Regulations 3, Assault 2, Keeping a gambling house 1, Perjury 2, Debt 1, Illegally selling property 1.

#### SUMMARY ARRESTS.

Leaving employment without giving due notice 1, Conspiring to prevent servants taking employment 2, Not carrying a light after 12 midnight 1, Gambling 3, Contempt of Court 1, Theft 4, Assault 2, Neglect of duty when employed as godown keeper 1.

(Signed) W. H. WALTON,  
Chairman.

By order,

C. BERKELEY MITCHELL,  
Secretary.



## TEETOTAL TEACHINGS.

(Daily Press, 19th August).

A book which deserves some attention is Mr. Edwin A. Pratt's latest publication, "The Licensed Trade." It is described as an independent survey, but though it may not be strictly independent it is interesting as presenting in broad outlines the case for the defence of the liquor trade and the licensed trader. The dogmatism of the teetotaler have been so loud in the land of late years that the claims of the other side have been somewhat neglected, with the result that injustice has been done to a large section of the community and evil has followed where good was expected.

That people should live sober useful lives is not an ideal confined to the teetotaler. The temperate man abhors all excess, whether in eating or drinking, or in any other manner of life, and the man associated with the licensed trade, be he distiller, brewer or publican, has no liking for the drunken sot. Indeed the drunkard is of no use to any one but a teetotal lecturer. He is a horrible example without doubt, but what treatment should be meted out to him is rather an open question. Should he be regarded as one of the mentally deficient, then he ought to be treated as other imbeciles, but if he be placed under the category of those who over-indulge one or other of their appetites, then some form of restraint ought to be recommended. Those who come under the latter heading are departures from the normal type, and as Society has not yet decided upon the proper method of treating abnormalities we are still faced with the problem of what to do with these unhappy people. But because the mentally defective and the morally deficient do go astray and though it be unfortunate that the weak-minded individuals who constitute so substantial a proportion of the drunkard class do exist, that is no reason why the community should be deprived or deprive itself of the beverages which it likes. Admittedly it would be better that these people become total abstainers, but it would be grossly unfair to interfere with the rights, liberties and rational enjoyment of the sober in order to practise a doubtful experiment upon these abnormal persons. One might as well argue that because a few scorchers do harm to themselves and make themselves a menace on public roads that cycling should not be enjoyed by more rational people, or that a similar sacrifice be imposed upon those who spend their leisure in yachting because a few foolish ones are not wise enough to keep out of danger. The evils of "drink" are admittedly great among those of an abnormal type, but it is too much to expect that Society as a whole should be remodelled to meet their special conditions and requirements. It has been recognised that a man cannot be made sober by Act of Parliament, but while legislation in regard to drunkenness and drunkards may well be applied to the classes concerned, unfair and unnecessary restrictions should not be imposed on the reasonable enjoyment of persons who can use stimulants without either abusing or being prejudiced by them.

Leaving the drunkard let us consider whether the craving for stimulant is as pernicious as some of the teetotal faddists would have us believe. From the earliest times, when mead was prepared by adding water to wild honey and allowing the mixture to stand for some days until fermentation had taken place, men were accustomed to some form of intoxicating drink. They drank not merely to quench their thirst

but also because the liquor imparted a pleasing feeling of warmth, modified the pangs of hunger, produced a sense of enjoyment and comfort, gave zest to social intercourse, lessened pain, deadened care, and imparted fresh vigour to the healthy man. Having all these reasons for partaking of stimulants is it any wonder that their use grew with the centuries? Of course most of these earlier beverages possessed considerable nutritive value, a claim which is not made for many modern liquors beyond ale or beer and it is doubtless due to this cause that the regrettable drunkenness of to-day may be attributed. The modern prohibitionist would not decry the use of tea or coffee. Yet they are stimulants in the same sense as the much abused wine, spirits or beer. In their respective ways they meet the natural demand for a stimulant, and either, if indulged in to excess, is harmful to the individual. All these beverages, alcoholic and non-alcoholic, serve distinct purposes. In the first place they satisfy the physical sensation of thirst, in the second place they respond to the instinctive desire for a stimulant, and in the third place the alcoholic beverages are readily available. It being shown, then, that the craving for a stimulant is natural, the question naturally arises in what form should it be taken. Medical opinion is divided on the subject, but as many of the experts affirm that the moderate use of alcohol is beneficial from a health point of view, people will doubtless continue to take spirits, wine, beer or aerated water, not for the alcohol they contain but because of the stimulating effect which they produce. In other words, we have to distinguish very little between the teetotaler and the non-teetotaler inasmuch as an examination of the temperance drinks patronised by the former show that in these he partakes of alcohol, and that being so the abstainer, as he calls himself, ought to be less inconsiderate to his brother, whose drink is different to his own. The writer of this special plea deals with many incidental aspects of the trade, in interesting fashion, but for these readers are referred to the book itself. His best or most telling point, we consider, is that with which he refers to the reaction likely to follow in the case of scholars who ultimately discover the exaggerations of the present "temperance" teachings permitted in Board Schools.

## THE CHINESE THRONE.

(Daily Press, August 20th.)

Later information makes us return to the subject of the rumours that the Empress Dowager Tschsi intends to resign. It seems that she really has been contemplating the step for some considerable time, but always drew back when the time for putting the step in practice came, so that her present seeming determination must be accepted with many reservations. That she would like to avoid the working necessities of rulership is likely enough, but that she could be induced to take her hand off the tiller after having held it for so many years unchallenged is, as we said the other day, in the last degree unlikely. The desire for power is probably the last that dies out in the human subject, and probably the Dowager's resignation will simply imply that, while things go on to her entire satisfaction, she will permit others to do the work, but as soon as she finds her ideas crossed in any one particular she will return, and attempt to jerk back the machine of state into its old settled groove. Meanwhile, according to private reports from people in a position to judge, the

Emperor's state of health both bodily and mentally is fairly satisfactory, and there is no reason to anticipate a shorter term of life than falls to ordinary mortals, and this may throw light on the manifest unwillingness on the part of both the Empress Dowager and the Emperor himself to appoint a crown prince, without attributing it to any dark scheme on the part of either. There is in fact at the moment no eligible prince of sufficient age to have a character formed, and the nomination of an infant, and his almost necessary segregation from the outside world, would probably result in worse evils than leaving him to grow up and mix freely with his contemporaries. Since the time of Kienlung no Emperor has had an opportunity of moving about and seeing his empire, or making acquaintance with his people, and the natural result has been that the empire fell to debauched and incapable princes like Kiaking or Hienfung. Taokwang was possibly an exception to the rule of degeneracy, but his failure to know what was going on in his empire, as well as his utter unacquaintance with the outer world, brought on the war of 1842 with its disastrous effects to the dynasty. Did the resignation become a real fact it would probably be the wisest thing for the Emperor to imitate the rôle of Kienlung, and initiate a progress through his estates, which would enable him to see both sides of the questions at present dividing the Empire, as well as improve his bodily health. Physically he can by rail visit the chief cities of Chili, Honan and Hupeh, and from Wuchang he can arrange to go on one of his own vessels down the Yangtze, and back along the coast to Tientsin, so that the journey would not, even if he declined to follow the example of his great progenitor, be a severe one. These rumours of resignation are curiously coupled with the advance in power and influence of YUAN SHIKAI, the able Viceroy of the Metropolitan province. Two years ago, there was apparent a very decided attempt to set aside YUAN, and various men were tried, and to all appearance his fall had come. Little by little he was deprived of honours and emoluments; like a wise man YUAN held his tongue, and made no complaint. The result justified his discernment. As a fact the new men placed in various positions to supersede or check YUAN have not answered to the expectations formed of them by the Viceroy's enemies; and his power, temporarily checked, has recently been reviving. Though not a reformer in the usual acceptation of the word, YUAN sees very plainly that the old machine needs repair and oiling, and he has been pressing changes, which seemingly do not fall in with the preconceptions of the Empress Dowager. One of the foremost of these ideas is the appointment of a 'cabinet' in lieu of the old Grand Council. This may seem merely a matter of nomenclature, but in reality it is much more. The title of Grand Councillor is one of the highest to which Chinese Officialdom can hope to attain, and as such it is confined, as a reward for past services, to men past the prime of life, and already falling into inactivity. The Cabinet on the other hand is meant to be composed of comparatively young men, men who have their spurs to win, and will not be afraid, nor be deterred by old associations from adopting a progressive attitude. To prevent it from falling into the hands of revolutionists it is proposed that the head shall be a near relation of the Emperor, so that Imperial interests in the stability of the state shall not be forgotten. The new Cabinet is, indeed, intended to be a check on Emperor



and Bureaucrat both, and is yet intended to have sufficient vitality of its own to be able to take the initiative in measures of reform. It is easy to understand why such a scheme does not altogether fall in with the ways of the imperious lady who has for the last thirty years swayed the affairs of China, and has permitted no one to stand in her way.

More marked even, and probably fraught with grave consequences to the state is the approach that has recently taken place between the Viceroy of Chihli, and him of the Hukwang. CHANG CHITUNG has not been a model administrator, and has made many mistakes which have cost the country large sums of money to set right. Withal he has shown himself possessed of two qualities, rare amongst Chinese officials, which have obtained for him the good will of the empire—rulers and people alike—to a degree not attained by any other statesman of the day: he is eminently honest, and as eminently patriotic in the best sense. He has not, for instance, as the Lis and Shengs, made the holding of public office an occasion for personal aggrandisement, and on the other side, though perfectly friendly and just to the foreigner, he has in his relations sought only the advantage of his country. The effect of both of these is that no man through a long official career has been able to such a degree to win the confidence of Chinese and foreigner alike. So it has come about, contrary to the ordinary rule, that CHANG's reputation is by no means to be considered as conterminous with his ability. In many respects, then, there is so marked a contrast between the two men that at first sight their approach might seem unnatural, and it might even seem that so staunch a conservative as CHANG would have few sympathies with as ardent an innovator as YUAN; yet there is one great point in common between the men, unlike in other particulars, and that is that both alike in their various ways are patriotic, and both alike feel from their individual experiences that change of some sort has become a necessity. YUAN, as the abler administrator, finds that he can well take council with the older man, who will certainly advise no hasty steps, yet whose life-long experience has enabled him independently to diagnose many of the causes of China's present paralysis. The invitation, then, sent to CHANG CHITUNG to proceed to Peking, and his promotion to the Grand Secretariat, the highest rank attainable by an official, is an indication that the powers that be at Peking have at last been convinced of the impossibility of continuing in the old groove, and that some radical change in head quarters is impending. Rumour has it that Prince CHUN, whom we have seen ourselves, and whose visit to Europe under somewhat humiliating conditions will have convinced him that something is missing, will be appointed to a position corresponding to Prime Minister, or Chancellor, and all these may be accepted as indications that something more than mere words is intended, and that the party working for reform of the worst abuses are now in the ascendant.

### "SQUEEZE" UNIVERSAL?

(Daily Press, 21st August)

It has often been said that the Chinese will never succeed in bringing themselves into line with the leading nations of the world until they admit that "squeeze pidgin b'long allee-same steal pidgin." As has been more than once pointed out in this column, "squeeze" is a wide subject. There are patently dishonest "squeezes," and there

are others that come under the head of legitimate perquisites, from the point of view, anyway, of the squeezer. The average squeezer cannot be expected to refrain from putting all into the first category, but there are some old residents who take a philosophical view of the matter, and advise that often it is the shrewdest policy to look the other way. It is on record that Sir ROBERT HART began by attempting to check the squeezes of his "boy," but that after long experience he decided that it was an impossible feat. Soon after one of his numerous promotions had been notified, his house expenses went up suddenly and considerably. Interrogated, his "boy" blandly explained, "Master have got chances; boy get chances too," or words to that effect. This is a popular way of regarding the matter in both China and Japan. The superior is always expected to share any of his enhanced prosperity with his subordinates. The rich man ought to pay more for things than the poor. As there are plenty of employers who declare that it only makes bad worse to try and stop these illicit gains at their expense, so there are plenty of pessimists who abandon hope that mandarindom will ever be purged of its rapacity, that China can ever boast an honest administration. Even that is not too wild a prophecy to be excused, but too often it is spoiled by addition of the words "like ours." The remarkable difference in the amount of customs dues handed to the Government since the collection was entrusted to foreigners has served as a bolster to the complacent assumption that foreigners are innately more honest than the Chinese. We deprecate this deficient modesty in our fellow foreigners, and without laying it down as an axiom that all men are rogues, we would snub their pharisaic unction by calling attention to some recent evidences that China has no monopoly of what are often called Chinese failings. We have so often censured the Chinese for their shortcomings, to an accompaniment of foreign applause, that it does not seem unfair to administer a backhander or two. Could there be anything more "typically Chinese", for instance, than the state of things in Portugal, as depicted in our London correspondent's last notes? It is quite possible that some of Macao's excessive contributions to Timor and Portugal might have been returned for local use but for the corruption at Lisbon. Plural office-holders there have been having a profitable time until the new Premier interfered. The rich family of a defunct official have been drawing his salary for three years since he died. A non-existent nunnery is entered on the disbursement side of the cash book, "the only explanation", as our correspondent says, "being that some public spirited Portuguese official came to the conclusion that he was the direct successor to the nunnery." There have been discovered, we are told, "hundreds of cases like this." And Lisbon, like the Portuguese Minister to Peking, is not in China. The other case is disclosed by the latest Parliamentary reports from Great Britain. The Chinese Government has just virtuously refused to make a profit by selling titles and honours to men who can afford to pay for them, but a Mr. H. C. LEA, M.P., has just alleged that titles are bought and sold in England. It is curious that the chairman of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's election committee should have been made a knight, for his list of qualifications for preferment appears to be otherwise blank. There have been strong suspicions for a long time now that British

honours have been bestowed more as party cumshaws than as honest rewards of merit, and the fact that Mr. BALFOUR agreed with C.B. to ignore these charges does not weaken the suspicion. "The dignity of the House" may have been "best served by passing on to the next business," but we would prefer to have it vindicate its honour first, and dignity would then automatically attach. We have not the slightest doubt whatever that a strict investigation into the finances of the House as well as of the parties would prove an eye-opener. Now and then a straw floats, like the snuff-bill at Westminster, but there is something curious in the way enquirers are always subdued. Perhaps "the dignity of the House" is an ever ready shield in times of trouble; it is supposed to be more gentlemanly to hush such things up than to drag good names "in the mire"—unless they happen to be Chinese.

### A PLEASING PARALLEL.

(Daily Press, 22nd August.)

The reward of the Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWETT cannot fail to be forthcoming. His name is sure to figure in some early Honours list, in consequence of his labours as Chairman of the recent Commission, as well as of much other work he has accomplished for the benefit of the community. Our confidence is not shaken by the recent references to the buying and selling of British honours, for both Parties do include a deserving case now and then in their lists of rewards, perhaps to make them look honest. But whether Sir EDBERT A. HEWETT be a title familiar to us sooner or later, the gentleman who ought to bear it is enjoying even now a certain reward, in the practical unanimous approval of the civil population, who admire his abilities and respect his character. No officially bestowed title could be a prouder one than a general verdict that a publicist is a fearlessly honest advocate of all he believes to be right and fair, and the Hon. Mr. HEWETT has established his claim to that at least. The new Governor has arrived on the heels of an indisputable crisis in the history of the Sanitary Board. The Commission's report was like the fiat of an eminent specialist; the patient must undergo a certain operation, or succumb. The officialdom of Hongkong, if we may pursue the poky parallel, is in the position of the Christian Science devotee, who tries to persuade the patient that there is nothing really the matter with him except imaginary ills. Bribery and corruption? Well, yes, in such cases of fracture we do call in a medical practitioner, but for the usual immaterial ailments, we prefer the faith cure. Everything would be all right in our happy family if only Messrs. HEWETT, HOOPER and HUMPHREYS would have more faith. So we can imagine the Mother Eddys of our local bureaucracy talking, for they have assured us, as a matter of fact, that the ordinances relating to the administration of sanitary matters are practically perfect. No one outside the bureaucracy dreams of swallowing that, and all are waiting to see if the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been led by the nose to the point of making a laughingstock of our expensive but able enquiry. Meanwhile the Honble. Mr. HEWETT has found the test case. The draft estimates, or rather the method of their presentment, provided him with a *casus belli*, and he made a good beginning in the good fight that must surely come.



## HONGKONG MURDERERS.

(Daily Press, 22nd August.)

Hongkong is largely interested in capital punishment at the moment. To say nothing of the still uncharged murderer of the woman found in a trunk in the baggage room of the steamer *Monteagle*, there are the four Indians convicted nearly a month ago of killing one of their fellow countrymen at West Point, and now the three Chinese convicted of the murder of a foreman at Messrs. Watson's aerated-water works. Seven men under sentence of death, and one who, according to public opinion, ought to be. We had a triple execution not very long ago, which was carried out regardless of a petition by sentimentalists; but a quadruple and a triple execution in one month would not be a very edifying beginning of Sir FREDERICK LUGARD's reign as Governor of the Colony. It is quite possible that nothing of the sort will happen, however. The police confirm the report that the sentence upon the convicted Indians has been commuted to imprisonment for life. We are considerably surprised at this, because it seemed to be a very atrocious case, and so far as we could judge, the CHIEF JUSTICE inclined to mercy only on the technical objection that the so-called "King's Evidence" was not *pro forma*. Another surprising feature is that the reprieve should have been made just when we were changing Governors, and that without being officially notified in the *Gazette* or elsewhere. So far as we know, the only announcement the public has had was the tentative report in the *Daily Press*, which has been only indirectly confirmed as a result of our enquiries. Our convictions as to what is best for the commonweal in such cases may have made us appear bloodthirsty to the humane, so we will hasten to acquiesce in the treatment of those Indians. But now comes the question, what of the three Chinese at present under sentence? If those Indians are to get off with imprisonment, we demand similar indulgence for the Chinese. Just compare the two cases: The Indians went to murder and rob, robbery being the motive. The jury had no doubt of it. The stabbing of the Chinese foreman was a different matter. He was, let us say, a severe taskmaster, and his assailants undoubtedly went to be revenged upon him. No one can say they went deliberately to take his life, however. There was a fight, in which the man was more than holding his own. He was actually holding a prisoner one of the convicted men, at the moment one of the others rushed in and used the knife. The man whom he held, and who could do nothing either to hurt or help him, certainly is less deserving of the extreme penalty than the villains who went to steal the saving of one of their compatriots, and slew him ruthlessly to that end. It may be in bad taste to plead that justice be relentless; it may be maudlin to plead that it be forgiving; but most people expect it to be as consistent as is humanly possible.

## SHANGHAI POLICE.

(Daily Press, August 23rd.)

For about four months, Sir HAVILLAND DE SAUSMAREZ, Chief Justice, with Messrs. A. McLEOD, C. BRODERSEN, C. M. EDE, A. M. MARSHALL, and C. W. WRIGHTSON have been investigating the administration of the Shanghai Police Force. They sat sixteen times and examined twenty-two witnesses, besides listening to a couple of depositions from the Police. They also advertised for suggestions from the public, but though it

was a public meeting of ratepayers which demanded the enquiry, only three communications came in response to that invitation. There had been suggestions of corruption in connection with the Force. There always is, wherever there are police, for no service offers greater temptations, and the man in the street is rarely charitable in estimating his fellow's power of resisting such. The investigators state unanimously that against the European and Indian branches of the force they found no ground for the charge, and no evidence of corruption in the case of any individual. "In the Chinese branch it seems to be admitted that there is corruption." What a curious remark! Who admitted? The Chinese? Or does it mean that the Europeans and Indians said, "not us, but the Chinese"? In all three instances it seems clear that the utmost the investigators can say is "not proven." As a remedy for possible corruption, the Committee proposes the establishment of a conspicuously placed letter-box, a sort of Lion of Venice, in which accusations and complaints may be posted; but unlike the Venetian arrangement, these must not be anonymous. We cannot hope for much benefit from such an arrangement. The only really important decision of the Committee was that a thoroughly capable administrator and organiser should be appointed as Captain-Superintendent, previous ones having been "unsuitable." This, the Municipal Councillors hope, is now accomplished, in the selection of Lieut.-Col. C. D. BRUCE. In all probability that gentleman will be given a freer hand than his predecessors had, and more material to work with, although the Committee's idea that double the number of Europeans and Indians employed in 1906 are needed may not be wholly accepted. Still, it cannot be denied that Shanghai has grown and extended in such a way that the existing force has been quite inadequate, especially when it is remembered that there are so many law-breaking communities of natives in the environment. On top of this, slack administration and incomplete arrangements have fostered indiscipline. In the Indian branch, it broke into open insubordination, while among the Europeans it seems Jack has been as good as his master for a long while. Constables who have been acting-sergeants during emergencies do not relish taking orders the day after, and so on. Lieut.-Col. BRUCE, with more men, will have no difficulty in reforming that state of things. The Committee refers to the undue prominence of the police canteens; we have thought for a long time that in the matter of sports and refreshments the Shanghai police have been too indulgently treated. Adequate provision for the recreation of the men off duty is a good thing, but it should be less easy for other members to "get off" to complete a team or an eleven, especially when the force is not too strong for the duty to be done. The previous Capt.-Superintendent's view that the Chinese constables are the nose, eyes, and ears of the force is apparently endorsed by the Committee, and they are to be strengthened, in spite of their "admitted" corruption. Questions of pay cannot be considered here; they depend entirely on local considerations. The Committee reports that "some of the European inspectors and sergeants do not seem to understand Sikhs. They have treated them in some instances as coolies. A man in the position of an inspector should know better than this, and we think that one of the qualifications of an inspector should be that he knows how to deal with the men under him, so that while maintaining proper discipline he should not offend

their proper pride." That is a feature we can quite understand here, though it is less easy to see how it is to be quickly remedied. The Committee was not satisfied that the merits of a constable as a zealous and efficient policeman always received sufficient recognition. In this connection, it is permissible to mention a recent disagreement between the Press of Shanghai and the police authorities. No one suggests the propriety of policemen giving away information that should not be published, but that is not best prevented by a stupid general order that subordinates must refuse all information to the Press. The Press and Police work well together in many places, mutually co-operating, and timely recognition of a constable's or detective's success in the Press cannot but encourage the force to further enterprise. As it is, the instruction to hold no parley with reporters permits of no discretion on either side, and the inevitable result is injurious leakage and garbled reports. By permitting the exercise of discretion on both sides, both, and the public as well, are bound to benefit. Cases of indiscretion could always be dealt with in a very practical way.

## HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on August 20th at the Board Room. The Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson (President) presided, and there were also present Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Vice-President), Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. H. Macfarlane, Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe (Registrar-General), Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. H. Humphreys, Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Mr. Fung Wa-chun, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (secretary).

## KOWLOON POINT MARKET.

In reply to letters from the Secretary of the Board, conveying the unanimous resolution of members that provision be made in next year's estimates for the provision of a market at Kowloon Point for the sale of European food, the Colonial Secretary stated that the question had been reserved for consideration with the estimates in September.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL minuted that the non-Chinese population of Kowloon was 895 in October, 1900, when the Government promised to prepare a scheme, and it was now 2245; in 1901 the European population was 668, and it was now 1467.

## VEGETABLE MARKET AT YAU MATI.

The reply from the Government relative to a vegetable market at Yau mati signified approval of the Board's recommendation, and asked if it was intended to place a roof over the structure.

The matter was referred back to the Assistant Medical Officer of Health for further information.

## SECTION 175.

A reply was received from the Colonial Secretary stating that the case of the houses No. 112, Wing Lok Street, and No. 320, Des Voeux Road Central had been considered and it had been decided that it was not advisable to grant exemption.

Mr. SHELTON HOOPER minuted—I cannot believe that H.E. the Governor-in-Council could have been in possession of all the facts of this case, when he refused to approve of the recommendation of the Board. There was only one member of the Board who voted against it.

The PRESIDENT minuted—It should be noted that, although there was only one member of the Board who voted against it, there were only three members who voted in favour of the motion.

The PRESIDENT—The letter from the Government states that it was decided by the Governor-in-Council that it was not advisable that the application should be granted, and the case must go on.

Mr. HOOPER—Sir, I beg to move that this matter be referred back to H. E. the Governor-in-Council. As minuted by me, I am sure that he was not in possession of all the facts. So far as the facts are set out in these documents, the Governor-in-Council was in possession. There are two members of the Sanitary Board who are



members of the Executive Council. One voted against it at this table. You were evidently not convinced, Sir, that there was any reason why the exemption should be granted because you did not vote against it.

The PRESIDENT—It does not follow at all.

Mr. HOOPER—Quite so. I take it you would have taken a different attitude. I feel so strongly upon this case that I visited the premises yesterday, and I can safely say that a more sanitary Chinese building I have not found in this Colony. It is 100 feet long and has frontages to two other streets of 15 feet each. Its boundaries extend to 230 feet, of which 130 feet are open to external air. With regard to the recommendation that a backyard should be opened there, the effect would be to convert a sanitary building into an insanitary one. I don't think I ever knew a more flagrant case in which it would be an abuse of the powers conferred on this Board if we don't recommend exemption. (Mr. HUMPHREYS—Hear, hear.) I have made inquiries to-day and I don't think it would be distasteful to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council if the matter is referred back.

The Hon. Mr. HEWETT—I know the property very well and I entirely endorse Mr. Hooper's statement. It is most unreasonable to ask the owner to open up the backyard. I have much pleasure in seconding Mr. Hooper's resolution that that case be referred back to His Excellency the Governor-in-Council.

The resolution was carried, only the President and Mr. Wolfe voting against it.

Mr. HOOPER—Did you vote against that, Mr. President?

The PRESIDENT—Yes.

Mr. HOOPER—I would ask that the votes be recorded.

The PRESIDENT—Certainly.

#### DRAFT ESTIMATES.

The draft estimates for the Sanitary Department for the year 1908 were submitted. Under the heading of personal emoluments the total shown was \$219,655 as the approved estimate of 1907, as against \$219,640, the estimate for 1908. Under the heading of other charges, which included the expenses for the Sanitary staff, the Veterinary Staff and the Plague Staff the total of \$454,229 was shown as the amount of the approved estimate for 1907 as against \$446,393, the estimate for 1908.

The PRESIDENT—I would draw the members' attention to the fact that there are several alterations in these estimates, that is to say, the estimates for 1908 as compared with those for this year. There are small savings under various subheads which I can inform you of, if you wish it, but the total alterations effect a saving of \$8,241 and, in addition, provide for two less inspectors on the estimates for next year. One market inspector has been omitted, and one inspector has been appointed a storeman, and his place has not been filled. Those are practically the whole of the alterations.

Mr. HOOPER—There are just one or two questions I want to ask to make the estimates a little more explicit. What is that item on page 71 under Veterinary Staff—allowance to supervise dogs in quarantine station? What does this man do? It is a new officer created this year.

The SECRETARY—Formerly dogs were kept at the quarantine station at Kowloon, but the ground was wanted for the railway works. Now the quarantine station is at Kennedytown, but the watchman who was formerly in charge has not been transferred, a first-class inspector being appointed to look after the dogs and receiving the same amount of salary as the watchman was allowed.

Mr. HOOPER—He supervises the feeding?

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—Yes.

Mr. HOOPER—Are many dogs impounded in the course of a year?

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH—I can't say now. There are none at the present moment.

The PRESIDENT—I know a fact that there are dogs there at times, and they must be watched. One was sent there supposed to be suffering from hydrophobia.

Mr. HOOPER—I take it that anything we object to here must be done by amendment?

The PRESIDENT—To be in form I will move the adoption of the estimates by the Board.

Mr. HOOPER—I beg to propose an amendment, and that is that the sum allowed for the inspector of markets be struck out entirely. There is a note in the estimates stating that one market inspector has been done away with, leaving one. The Commission recommended the abolition of the office of inspector of markets as they considered that office altogether useless, and that the work could be carried out by the other inspectors. I move that the item be struck out.

The PRESIDENT—I think it would be just as well to inform you before you put that to the meeting that this inspector, required for that work, is in charge of the slaughter houses at the depot in Kowloon which is now Government property. I think it is absolutely necessary that there should be one market inspector.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Do we understand that practically means the making of another senior inspector at Kowloon?

The PRESIDENT—Not a senior, a first class inspector.

Mr. HOOPER—He is down under inspector of markets, and I take it his duties are as laid down in the standing orders for inspectors of markets. Does he hold a dual appointment?

The PRESIDENT—It is a departmental arrangement. He inspects the markets on this side and is in charge of the depots since the Government handed them over to the Board.

Mr. HOOPER—My point is that we don't want an inspector of markets here, and the abolition of that post was recommended by the Sanitary Commission, it not being considered necessary. The work can be put on to a senior inspector. I don't see, in reference to our report and the proposed abolition, that we should now pass that sum for his salary.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—In that case another inspector would have to be allowed for. It would not make any difference if the man was not called by that name. If this inspector was cut out I understand another inspector would have to come in.

Mr. HOOPER—Not of markets.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—But he will be an inspector of markets.

Mr. HOOPER—What we think is that a senior inspector on that side can attend to the slaughter house work. We don't want any man paid as inspector of markets on this side or the other.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Sir, In seconding the amendment I would remind you of the recommendation made by the Sanitary Commission, that two inspectors of markets should be abolished. But that was only part of a very much larger scheme. Our suggestion to the Government was that a whole reorganisation of the service should be carried out; that senior inspectors should be abolished, and district inspectors, if necessary, given smaller districts and communicate direct with the Medical Officer of Health or the district or departmental Engineer as proposed. There should be more senior and responsible officers such as the Medical Officer of Health and the Engineer, and less juniors. I second Mr. Hooper's amendment because I consider, after spending several years on the Board and very nearly a year in close consideration of the workings of the department that the only proper way improvement can be carried out is on the lines laid down by the Commission.

The amendment on being put to the vote was carried.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—I would like to point out that under Plague Staff there are a large number of foremen, artisans and coolies apparently getting fixed salaries from the department. It seems to me quite unnecessary that these men should be permanently engaged, and in a year like this when there is practically little or no plague at all the men have nothing to do and the Colony is losing a certain amount of money. I think, if you agree, that that might be deleted also.

The PRESIDENT—The permanent plague staff, I might point out, is maintained in accordance with a recommendation of Professor Simpson, who pointed out that it was absurd to trust to anyone we might pick up in the street to do the necessary work in connection with plague cases. And they are not idle, but otherwise employed if there is no epidemic existing. That has been laid down in the plague procedure submitted to the Board.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—If they have plenty of work to do, that is another matter.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—With regard to the estimates generally, I should like to make a few remarks. In the first place, I am very glad that Mr. Hooper directed attention to the payment of \$20 to a man to supervise the refuge for dogs at the slaughter house. I can say from personal experience that the police—unfortunately the Captain Superintendent is not here—or whoever the responsible authorities are, are greatly remiss in the manner in which they look after stray dogs in the Colony. It has very rarely happened since I have been here that I have not had one stray dog I have been feeding, and not infrequently I have caught dogs and taken them to the police station—mangy, miserable dogs that ought to be destroyed. I think that the attention of the Government should be directed to this matter, for there are a number of these homeless dogs about, and we must not forget the danger which exists from rabies. It is a matter which I have had to deal with elsewhere and I have had an instance of the peril—one of my own personal friends losing his life—and the most terrible death anybody could suffer is hydrophobia. With regard to Mr. Humphreys' remarks, I beg to remind him that the Sanitary Commission in making their report gave special attention to the question of plague staff, and the only conclusion we could come to was that the condition of plague in the Colony was so varied that it is absolutely necessary to have a certain number of trained men to deal with it, and that being so, it is necessary to keep these men. In a bad year their services are urgently required. At times when plague is not rampant they can, no doubt, be usefully employed in other directions. With regard to the general question of the estimates, I take it that these estimates solemnly placed before us have been officially put before the Board in consequence of an undertaking practically entered into by the Government when this paper was laid on the table of the Legislative Council on the 13th June this year. (L. C. No. 25, 1907.) This paper purports to deal with the various points referred to in the report of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance Commission. Coming to the question of the estimates, in paragraph 255 of that report it was recommended that the Board should have full opportunity of discussing the estimates before they were sent to the Government. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government was graciously pleased to state that this was agreed to. With regard to the remark about market inspectors, it is difficult to deal with a question of this sort in detail; the recommendations of the Commission dealt with the department as a whole.

The PRESIDENT—There is one correction I must make. I would draw your attention to the fact that the estimates have always been placed before the Board while I have been president.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—I beg your pardon, Sir. We had it in evidence from your *locum tenens* and yourself before the Commission that the estimates may or may not have been placed before the Board as a matter of courtesy.

The PRESIDENT—What I have said is simply a fact which, I think, I can prove.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—One year to my certain knowledge the estimates were not placed before the Board.

The PRESIDENT—I was not here.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—The year before, the Estimates embracing \$400,000, were placed on the table, and we had never seen them until we came into the room. We were given no opportunity of considering them, and at five minutes' notice asked to pass them. When I protested you informed me that it was necessary to pass the estimates at the moment because they required to be passed by the Legislative Council at an early date. After some discussion and difficulty the unofficial members were able to arrange that their consideration should be postponed for a week and we had a special meeting to consider them. For some years it was certainly not considered necessary to submit the estimates to the Board, and as the Commission were officially informed on sworn evidence, the officials did not consider it necessary after the passing of Ordinance 23



of 1903 to submit the estimates to the Board. They are submitted to-day in accordance with the concession granted by the Officer Administering the Government in consequence of the report of the Sanitary Commission, but I submit the estimates put before us are not worth the paper they are written on. We considered that the control of the Sanitary department was again to be put in the hands of the Board, and that being so the Board would have known all the details of the estimates. We have some six or seven pages of figures before us, and we are asked to vote nearly half a million dollars, about fifteen per cent. of the total revenue of the Colony. Speaking both from the point of view of a Government and as a member of a public company it is only reasonable to suppose that when estimates for the year involving a large amount of detail have to be placed before a Board some sort of statement should be given. We have no budget statement at all.

The PRESIDENT—You have footnotes at the bottom.

The Hon. Mr. HEWETT—The footnotes at the bottom are worth practically nothing. Speaking as a business man of thirty years' standing I absolutely refuse to pass them. I don't admit any responsibility for them whatever. The Board as a Board, particularly the unofficial members, know nothing about the changes taking place in the staff which should be in the hands of the Sanitary Board. We know nothing as to what all these items mean. We have rows of figures put before us and are asked to vote upon them. Even supposing the officials responsible for these estimates have not prepared a statement, it is customary for the President to make a budget statement. We have not received such a statement and I repeat, what I have already stated, that the figures, from a business point of view, are worth nothing. The position the unofficial members of the Board take up is this: We consider that as representatives of the public we have an equal footing with the officials and should be kept informed of the working of the department. That information has been denied us. We know nothing except the meagre trivial details laid before us once a fortnight. That being so I beg to make my earnest protest against the manner in which the Government proposes to deal with the report of the late Sanitary Commission. But I will say this for them: They are perfectly frank. H.E. the Officer Administering the Government opens up the discussion on the proposed new scheme by saying it is not proposed to adopt the recommendations for the following reasons. I submit most of these reasons are extremely weak. As a member of the Commission and of the Board, and as we are now called upon for the first time to pass the estimates, I wish to record my most earnest protest against our being called upon to vote upon estimates of this sort in such a manner. We consider that if our time is worth anything at all, if our presence at this Board is justified in the least degree, we should have a proper say in the full management of the department. These were the conditions on which we joined. It was only when we were informed by your *locum tenens* when appearing before the commission that we learned for the first time, what we now believe to be the case, that the passing of Ordinance 23 of 1903 took away that power. This presentation of the draft estimate is a sop which I absolutely refuse to accept. I say we want to consider the estimates but I want to be in a position to consider them intelligently and from a business point of view. I for one shall refuse to vote on the estimates at all.

Mr. HOOPER—I take a different view to my unofficial colleague as to the duty we are called upon to do to-day. The Government have sent us the estimates and, I think, we should express our opinion upon them. In doing so and in voting for the estimates as they are prepared I do so on the distinct understanding that the Government are seriously considering how best to give effect to the views of the Commission. I am quite willing to admit that the report of the Commission has not been in their hands sufficiently long to obtain the official sanction of the Secretary of State to legislate with a view to giving effect to the recommendations of the Commission. Therefore I vote to-day on the distinct

understanding that I do not in any way depart from the recommendations for the re-organization of the staff to which I was a party. The Government are placed in the position that they must have some estimates to go to the Secretary of State for each department. I should like this to go to the Secretary of State with the views I have expressed.

On the vote being taken the Hon. Mr. Hewett and Messrs. Humphreys and Lau Chu Pak refrained from voting, this action being recorded.

The estimates were then passed.

#### KOWLOON SLAUGHTER HOUSE.

A further application was received from the Beef and Pork butchers using the Kowloon Slaughter House, asking the Government to find a site for the new slaughter house nearer Yaumati, as Ma Tau Kok was too far away.

The Vice-President minuted that the distance from the proposed slaughter house to Yaumati was slightly over 2 miles by the existing roads and could be considerably shortened by the construction of other roads in the future.

To be considered.

#### CUBICLE ACCOMMODATION.

The question raised by the Secretary as to whether the information that modifications were granted should be sent to the tenant or the owner having been referred to a committee, that committee now recommended that the owners should be informed of the proposed modification.

Correspondence relative to cubicle accommodation in Kowloon was submitted; a bulky report was presented by Dr. Macfarlane in which 744 houses containing 236 floors were dealt with. He pointed out that the accommodation of the floors varied from seven to sixteen persons, but fortunately only eleven houses held sixteen persons per floor. The rest held from seven to twelve, and the usual number was ten or eleven. To house this number of persons it appeared useless from a practical point of view to allow less than three subdivisions per floor, and this number had been recommended, where possible. The total number of floors was 2366; the number for which no exemption was recommended was 1865; the number of floors for which one cubicle to each floor was recommended was 501; and there were no floors for which more than one cubicle per floor was recommended.

Correspondence relative to cubicle accommodation in the City of Victoria was submitted in which the survey record of the work done by Mr. Carter was shown.

Referred to a committee.

#### THE TANK QUESTION.

The tenant of 13 Wing On Street applied for permission to retain a water tank in the back yard which the Sanitary Board had ordered to be removed.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH minuted—I think a legal notice should be served for the removal of this tank. I found the water dirty, the yard is a very small one and the applicant tells me only three men live on the ground floor, so it is absurd to suppose a tank is necessary.

Mr. HOOPER—What is the size of the yard?

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Why should this tank exist? Is it required for the purposes of a special business?

Application refused.

Chun Yan, the occupier of 31 Gage Street, also applied for permission to retain a tank in the yard of his house. In his letter of application he stated that on 12th instant he was prosecuted and fined \$7 for having a tank in his yard but it had been in existence for the last five years and about two years ago, acting on the advice of the then Sanitary Inspector, a meter was fixed to it to mark the consumption of water. His shop being used as a restaurant, a tank for the storage of water was indispensable, especially during the winter months when the supply from the mains was intermittent. The tank was about 3 feet 6 by 5 feet 4 and did not obstruct light or ventilation in any way. As the removal of the tank meant the ruin of his business he trusted the Board would grant him permission to retain it.

Mr. HOOPER—I recommend that the applicant be asked to attend before the Board and substantiate his statement that a water meter was fixed on the advice of the Sanitary Surveyor.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK—I think it would be better for the Secretary to ascertain from the petitioner what the Inspector told him to put on if it was not a meter as pointed out by the Water Authority. In my opinion tanks for trade purposes should be allowed to remain. In this case the removal means the ruin of the man.

Application refused.

#### OVERCROWDING.

The Officer in charge of this work reported that during the month of July there were 24 prosecutions in respect of overcrowding and the magistrates ordered 171 persons to vacate certain premises.

#### MORTALITY STATISTICS.

For the week ending 20th July the death rate of the whole Colony at a rate of 1000 per annum was 24 per cent. against 21 per cent. for the corresponding week of last year.

### SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 19th August.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE  
(SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT).

WELCOME TO THE NEW ATTORNEY  
GENERAL.

The Court extended a welcome to the new Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davis) who made his first official appearance.

The Chief Justice who was accompanied by the Puisne Judge, said:—Mr. Attorney, Owing to circumstances, over which the Court has had no control, this is the first opportunity which we have had of welcoming you to the Colony officially. The delay, I think, will have had this advantage that I am sure that you will believe the words of welcome are not formal but are personal and most cordial. We desire now to formally wish you a very useful visit and a prosperous career amongst us here.

The Attorney-General—I desire to express my cordial thanks to your Lordships for the kindly welcome which you have given me to the Bar this morning. I was called to the Bar in the Inner Temple in 1887, and since then my lines have fallen in pleasant places. This is the third office I have held under the Crown in the space of nine years. First, in the salubrious atmosphere of the Bahama Islands; second in the enchanted Isle of Cyprus where three languages controlled the work of the Courts; and now I have the honour to be appointed to this high office in this Colony of Hongkong which exceeds in its natural beauty of surroundings one's highest expectations. I recognise I am succeeding a roll of distinguished predecessors and it will be my greatest effort to follow their example and obtain the best wishes at the Bar. I also recognise the great necessity for cordial co-operation between the Bench and the Bar, and you may rest assured that I shall do my utmost, with the cordial assistance of the learned members of the Bar, to maintain that co-operation.

#### NEW SOLICITOR ENROLLED.

Sir Henry Berkeley moved for the enrolment of Mr. Crowler Smith as solicitor in this Court. The papers were in order. Mr. Smith was called to the Bar this year by the High Court of England.

The Chief Justice—I have read the papers and they are in order. Mr. Smith, the Court welcomes you and hopes you will have a busy time here.

#### THE DES VREUX ROAD MURDER.

Tam Pin, alias Tam Tak Lam was charged with the murder of Lo Pak Cheung in Victoria on July 21st, and Lu Su Kai alias Fei Tai Kai and Wan Hoi Chi were charged with aiding and abetting in the commission of the said offence. Sit Fu and Hui Fin, who had also been charged with aiding and abetting, were not indicted. The Attorney-General (instructed by Mr. Morrell), conducted the case for the prosecution, and the Hon. Mr. Ho Kai appeared for the defence of the three prisoners.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. W. S. Brown, J. Von Riegen, S. G. Fenton, H. W. Page, L. E. Lammett, W. F. Gardiner and W. C. Drew.



The Attorney-General in opening the case, said the affair took place in the public streets of the Colony on the 21st July last. The deceased was foreman in Messrs. Watson's Soda Water Factory where he had been for nearly a year. He three prisoners had also been employed in the same factory. For some time prior to the day of the murder there had been some trouble between the deceased and certain of the employees over the way in which the work was being done, and in consequence two of the coolies drew their wages and left. On 18th July, three days later, when the deceased came out of the factory he was surrounded by two groups of men, which included the prisoners. However the manager, Mr. Puddepho, came out and dispersed them, giving two of the men in charge. He saw one of the men strike the deceased, but he could not identify him. On the 20th July a quarrel took place between the three prisoners and the deceased outside the factory and one man was heard to say to the foreman "You need not be so saucy. Wait two more days and I will get some one to strike you." Nothing happened until 10 o'clock in the morning of the 21st. A number of men among which were the three prisoners were collected outside the factory and as the deceased man approached from the Hongkong Hotel there was a shout. "Here he is. That's he. Strike!" He was at once surrounded, but the factory employees, seeing what was happening, came to his assistance. The men ran off and the employees gave chase. The deceased ran after the second prisoner. Some blows were exchanged between them, the deceased according to one witness, striking the first blow. This was opposite the old King Edward Hotel. Whilst the two men were struggling, the first prisoner ran out from under the verandah and stabbed the deceased on the left side with a knife, which was distinctly seen in his hand. The first prisoner was recognised by one man who speaks to knowing him very well and to seeing the knife in his hand. The first and second prisoners ran away. Five men were arrested in all, and put on trial, but the evidence did not justify the indictment against two of them and they were discharged. He thought that the jury after hearing the evidence would find that the three men were there in all probability for an unlawful purpose, that they were there for the purpose of committing some act of assault or bodily harm upon the deceased. He submitted that the action of the first prisoner in rushing in and inflicting a deadly wound was clearly murder, and as regarded malice aforethought, which was the essence of murder, there was nothing to rebut the assumption which the law implied. As regarded the other two prisoners, he submitted that they went to that place with the intention of assaulting the deceased.

Mr. Heanley spoke to having examined the body of the deceased. There was a wound on the left breast about one and a third inches long. Death was due to hemorrhage.

Other evidence was called. One witness spoke to seeing the first prisoner strike the fatal blow, and a subsequent witness who said he was standing under the verandah in front of the Robinson Piano Company also testified to seeing the first prisoner strike the accused with the knife. The question arose as to whether witness could see from his position what he said he could and the jury, having expressed a desire to look at the place, was allowed to visit the spot. On their return to Court, the Attorney-General was evidently satisfied that the witness spoke the truth, for he examined him only as to his later movements.

Mr. Goldsmith, of the P.W.D., submitted plans showing the scene of the tragedy.

The hearing was adjourned.

Tuesday, 20th August.

#### IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE  
(SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT).

#### THE DES VŒUX ROAD MURDER.

The trial was resumed of Tam Pin, alias Tam Lam who was charged with the murder of Lo Pak Cheung in Victoria on July 21st, and Lu Su Kai alias Fei Tsai Kai and Wan Hoi Chi who were

charged with aiding and abetting in the commission of the said offence. The Attorney-General instructed by Mr. Morell, conducted the case for the prosecution, and the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai (instructed by Mr. Master of Messrs. Johnson Stokes and Master) appeared for the defence of the three prisoners.

A number of Chinese witnesses were called, and after Council had addressed the jury the latter retired and after a short absence returned with a verdict of guilty against all three.

Sentence of death was passed.

#### IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUISNE JUDGE).

#### AN INTERESTING ACTION.

Mr. C. J. Tyndale Lee formerly secretary of the Hongkong Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders, sued the Institute for the recovery of \$650, being compensation for rent of room for thirteen months. Mr. P. W. Goldring acted for plaintiff, and Mr. A. C. Holborow, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, and Deacon appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Goldring at the outset applied for the deletion of the paragraph in the statement of defence with regard to the manner in which plaintiff had carried out his duties; it was not pleaded by plaintiff.

The Puisse Judge—It will not be raised before me. The whole question is whether he got his room or not; if he did not get his room it is simply a question of damages.

Mr. Holborow—The defendants were always willing to have the plaintiffs occupy his room, and it was up to the plaintiff to occupy it.

Plaintiff then entered the box and stated that he had lived at Moreton Terrace since 1905. In April, 1906, he entered into an agreement with the defendants to act as their secretary and manager for \$150 per month and a free unfurnished room. He gave notice to the Land Investment Company that he intended to vacate the Moreton Terrace house at the end of May and made preparations for the removal of his furniture. On the 1st of May he took up his duties at the Institute, but as Mr. Lennox, the retiring secretary, had not removed his property from the room at the Institute, plaintiff could not move in. On the following day it rained in torrents and again plaintiff was delayed, and on May 3rd a Committee meeting was held at the Institute when the question of providing a card room for members was raised. The result of the discussion was that plaintiff's room was utilised as a card room, with his consent, subject to compensation being paid for the loss of the room. Some months later he saw Mr. Crake, in his capacity as President of the Institute, and asked him whether it was not time the question of compensation was settled. Plaintiff suggested that \$40 per month would be a fair compensation, but Mr. Crake thought \$25 per month could be added to plaintiff's salary from the beginning of his agreement and that later on, if circumstances warranted it, another \$25 might be added, making the salary \$200 per month. Plaintiff thought the arrangement a fair one, but he had not received anything.

Questioned by Mr. Holborow, Plaintiff said that he understood when he made the agreement that he had to occupy a room on the premises. There was no mention of the discussion regarding the card room on the minutes.

Mr. Holborow—Why is that?

Plaintiff—Well, I don't put down everything that takes place at the meeting. Some were in favour of it; some were against it, and they talked and squabbled about it for I don't know how long. I don't take part in the discussions. I did speak once and was told to shut up, and I have religiously done so ever since. I could give them advice on many things but I don't. They talked so much about it that I got tired of the whole thing. I did not want the room, and when they told me I was not to have it, I was very pleased. I had my own house.

Mr. Holborow—Did you say to Mr. Crake that the room was of no use to you?

Plaintiff—No, I did not. What I said was, "I am quite willing to give it up, if you pay me the equivalent of it."

Mr. Holborow—Did the Institute ever refuse to give you a room?

Plaintiff—No. The room was there, but they took it away.

Mr. Holborow—With your consent?

Plaintiff—Yes, with my consent, subject to compensation, remuneration, or whatever else you like to call it. \$150 per month is not much for a man to live on when he has to pay rent.

Mr. Holborow—You have a private income.

Plaintiff—Never mind what I have privately, it does not matter a straw to you or anyone else.

Mr. Holborow—Did you ever ask the Chairman at a meeting for compensation?

Plaintiff—Yes, but I was always told "Hush! Don't say anything about it just now." The Institution was always in an extraordinary financial state.

Mr. Holborow—You assisted that financial position?

Plaintiff—No! My accounts were all right up to a cent.

Mr. Holborow—Messrs. Lowe and Bingham's audited your books?

Plaintiff—Yes. They dissected my accounts and said they were not properly summarised.

Mr. Holborow—Didn't you offer to pay Messrs. Lowe and Bingham's clerks extra?

Plaintiff—No. I asked for a little assistance in order to understand how the books should be kept. I didn't understand the books. I was quite at sea till Mr. Lennox kindly explained them to me and I was all right then. When I asked the auditors for some assistance they told me, if I wanted to be trained as an accountant, I would have to pay for it. I told them I could not do that. I defy any one in the world to find a red cent wrong with my accounts.

Mr. Holborow—You were asked to resign weren't you?

Plaintiff—I gave in my resignation.

Evidence was given on behalf of plaintiff as to his having given notice to the Land Investment Company and to his engaging coolies to remove his furniture.

Mr. J. D. Morrison, a member of the management committee of the Institute in May last year, stated he was at the meeting which decided to utilise the secretary's room as a card room, but said he never expressed surprise that Mr. Lee was not to be paid compensation.

This concluded the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. Holborow submitted that plaintiff had failed to establish his case.

The Puisse Judge—I think you should call one of your committee at any rate. I do not want to non-suit him at once.

Mr. W. A. Crake, President of the Institute, was called. In 1906 he was chairman of the management committee and corroborated the agreement between the parties. When it was suggested that a card room be added to the Institute plaintiff said he did not want the room, but he did not apply officially for compensation until he was about to leave. He had spoken to witness personally.

Mr. Holborow—Was he ever promised compensation by the management committee?

Witness—No.

Mr. Holborow—Had Mr. Lee wanted it, he could have had the room?

Witness—Yes, at any time he could have had it.

Mr. Goldring—Did you say that if Mr. Lee had not brought this action he would have got compensation? Was it not the intention of the committee to give him compensation?

Mr. Crake (answering the first question)—With this reservation: I said that if he conducted himself properly as manager he would get compensation. At one time it was contemplated to give him compensation.

Mr. Goldring—By the management committee?

Mr. Crake—No. By some of the members personally.

Mr. Holborow—What were the conditions?

Mr. Crake—First, if the Institute could afford it, and second, if he gave satisfaction. When it came before the committee it was unanimously decided not to give him anything.

The Puisse Judge—What was after he left?

Mr. Crake—Yes.

Mr. T. Skinner, chairman of the management committee, said that he was at the meeting in May, after which Mr. Lee stated that he was pleased that he was to remain in his own quarters, as it would suit him better. Nothing was said about compensation.



To Mr. Goldring—The question of compensation was not raised as far as he was aware until plaintiff was about to leave and the committee decided not to give him anything.

The Puisne Judge said there was no doubt that plaintiff intended to take possession of his room at the outset, the only question being whether he relinquished the room with or without compensation. The point was never officially raised until plaintiff was about to leave, and, in the opinion of the Puisne Judge, plaintiff had waived his right to compensation.

Judgement would, therefore, be for the defendants, with costs.

Wednesday, 21st August.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

LEAVE TO APPEAL.

The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, instructed by Mr. Gardiner, moved for leave to appeal to the Full Court from the judgment of His Honour the Puisne Judge of the 15th instant in which he decided that Lai Chi-ohin was a partner in the Tak Li Lung firm. In reply to the Chief Justice he suggested that as there was not time that morning to discuss the merits of the application that it stand over till the end of October.

The Chief Justice said the only condition could be that security be given and that the appeal come on in seven days.

The Court decided to hear the application next Wednesday.

The Chief Justice—Security must be given.

The Puisne Judge—Security in all three suits, for the amount of the judgment debt and the taxed costs. I have just given three judgments against him this morning.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT).

A PECULIAR CASE.

Lam Hing, indicted on two counts of robbery with violence in the New Territory last August, pleaded not guilty, and the following jury was empanelled: Messrs. L. V. Langstein, B. R. Owholt, E. L. Hughes, E. Shaw, J. Manners, Jas. Young and E. W. White.

The Attorney-General, in outlining the case for the prosecution, stated that the prosecutor was a farmer living at Taipingshan. At ten o'clock on the day in question he heard a knock at his door and on opening it was confronted by a number of men who seized him and dragged him into the house. The prosecutor knew the prisoner and he was the only one of his assailants whom he recognised. They searched the house and finding nothing of value went to the house next door occupied by the daughter of the farmer, dragging him with them. They searched this house and succeeded in getting \$76, the money of the prosecutor. This they took and went off. Next day prisoner was recognised by a grocer in another village. His clothes were muddy, a condition which corresponded with the reported affairs. Next day the prosecutor made a report to the police who noticed that he had blood marks on his head and face, showing he had been assaulted. When the prisoner was arrested, both the grocer and the farmer identified him among a dozen men. A curious feature of the case was that, though both the farmer and the grocer saw this man after the affair, they did not give him up to the police and proceedings were taken only this month.

After hearing the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty and the prisoner was discharged.

Thursday, August 22nd.

IN BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT).

INFORMATION WANTED.

Re Au Ka Po, creditors' petition, Mr. R. Harding said that his Lordship would remember that the case had been adjourned for

a declaration to be filed of the liabilities of the debtor. His Lordship would find that a declaration had been filed showing that the liabilities amounted to \$45,000 or thereabouts.

The petitioning creditor appeared and stated that the debtor had told him some months ago that his liabilities amounted to \$45,000.

The Chief Justice remarked that the first questions a solicitor ought to ask were as to the liabilities and the assets. He continued—It must be understood that bankruptcy is not a means to get payment for a debt. The way to get payment of a debt is by judgment and not by bankruptcy.

Application adjourned.

ANOTHER TYPHOON VICTIM.

The adjourned case of Pang Sui Fang came up.

The Official Receiver—This is the case where the man said at first he was a partner and afterwards said he was not.

The Chief Justice—I remember.

The Official Receiver (to debtor)—You gave the name of the two partners last time?—Yes.

Did they ever take any active part in the management of the business?—No.

Who managed the business?—I did.

You acted as a partner?—I did.

Did people think you were a partner?—Yes.

Has the firm ever made any money?—It has. It has been in existence three or four years?—It has.

Have the partners ever drawn anything from the firm?—No, but they have drawn interests on the capital once.

You drew \$12 a month as wages?—Yes.

Did you draw anything else?—No.

To what do you attribute your failure?—

Owing to the debts not paid to us and to the loss which we incurred by the typhoon of several thousands of dollars.

The Chief Justice—What did you lose?—A cargo boat.

The Official Receiver—He is a coal merchant. He admits he is a partner.

Adjudication order granted.

THE EFFECT OF AN ADVERSE JUDGMENT.

Re Kwok Pui Chi debtor's petition. Mr. Grist, on his behalf, stated that the liabilities amounted to \$9,000 and the assets to \$6,000. He referred his Lordship to a certain judgment.

The Chief Justice—That judgment is only for \$200. Surely his is not going into bankruptcy for that?

Mr. Grist—He cannot meet his other liabilities, my Lord. The other assets will take some time to realise.

Receiving order granted.

YARN DE LEE'S FAILURE.

Re Fan Wa Shan, adjourned application.

The Official Receiver said he had finished.

Mr. Looker, representing a number of creditors, said that when the debtor was last before the Court the case was adjourned in order that he might supply certain information from his books, which the creditors desired. To a certain extent that had been done, but apparently he had not paid close attention to the questions, as the answers did not altogether give the information that was desired.

Mr. Looker (to debtor)—Was the statement which your solicitors furnished as to the course of your business made out by you or with your knowledge?—The accountant made it out.

Is it a correct statement?—It is a true statement.

The yarn which you purchased from the yarn importers you bought for the purpose of reselling to country dealers?—Sometimes my customers told me to make a purchase.

Attend to the question.—It was generally when my customers told me to buy.

You bought it to re-sell?—I want to know if you did not buy this yarn for the purpose of reselling to Chinese dealers?—Yes.

And unless these country customers paid for the yarn, you could not yourself pay for it?—That is so.

Was there a demand among the country customers for a certain quantity of yarn?—They required some every year.

In anticipation of these requirements you used to enter into large contracts with importers for the purchase of yarn?—No. When the customers told me to buy, I bought.

You entered into contracts only when the customers requested you to buy?—As a rule I

bought very little without my customers requesting me to buy.

Your customers didn't give you orders for any particular amount? They simply told you to buy a good deal because they wanted it?—They told me to be ready as they wished to buy.

They did not state quantities?—Approximately they did.

What did they say?—The customers would say approximately the amount they wanted to purchase, say 500 bales.

And you would buy 500 bales?—Yes.

They used to take delivery in small quantities of three or four bales at a time?—Sometimes more, sometimes less. I could not say exactly.

You can say perfectly well?—They took little by little.

And as a customer came and wanted his few bales of yarn you went and got it from the people you bought it from?—Yes.

You did not take delivery of it until the customer came along and asked for a few bales?—Yes.

In the beginning of January 1906 the price of yarn fell?—The price went down as far as I remember in the first and second moon of last year.

It continued to go down?—There was a small fall.

On the 24th of January you had still to take delivery of and pay for 41,537 bales?—That is right.

Of that amount 23,444 bales had not been resold?—The customers said they required it.

Will you answer the question, please?—Yes.—(Question repeated)—The customers had told me to buy for them.

Will you tell me whether that amount had been resold?—It had not been resold.

Between the 24th of January and the 15th May the price of yarn fell considerably?—Only a dollar or so.

Had it not fallen from \$10 to \$15 by the 15th May?—I don't consider it fell so much.

Come now. You were one of the largest yarn dealers and must have known the state of the market. Didn't the market prices fall in the time mentioned from \$10 to \$15?—Not on the sales that I made to customers.

Was the price at which you could buy yarn on the 15th May the same as on the 25th January?—It had fallen two or three dollars.

After further questions put with a view to show that the decline of the market was greater than admitted by debtor,

The Chief Justice asked—How much did you expect to lose on the stuff you did not take delivery of?—Between \$30,000 and \$40,000.

Mr. Looker—How many bales were there?—37,000 bales on May 15th.

You could not resell them except at a heavy loss?—I did not need to lose on it.

The Chief Justice—Answer the question, whether you would have lost at the market price then?—I would lose some.

How much?—Only a few tens of thousands I think.

Think a little closer; how much?—\$30,000 or \$50,000.

Mr. Looker—That is enough for my purpose. (To debtor)—The reason you could not sell was that the purchaser found he could buy yarn cheaper than at the price you paid for it?—I don't know.

You know perfectly well?—I don't.

Between the 15th May and the 17th August you bought another 55,258 bales?—Yes.

Of that amount 26,420 bales had not been resold?—Yes, the customers gave directions for it to be ready for them.

According to your statement 26,420 bales had not been resold; is that correct?—Yes.

On August 17th you had to take delivery of 51,753 bales which had not been resold?—Included in that amount is the amount the customers had not booked.

Mr. Looker submitted to his Lordship that the debtor had contracted debts without having any proof that he would be able to pay them, and knowing that he was insolvent at the time, his Lordship should cause him to be arrested.

The Chief Justice replied that the question turned on whether in view of the promises to purchase that the debtor had that he really had no proof of his inability to pay.

Mr. Looker proceeded to show that on May 15th debtor entered into a contract for over three millions dollars and a few months



later he entered into another amounting to over five and a half million dollars before the former had been resold.

Mr. Grist submitted that the application for his arrest was that he might be brought there.

Mr. Dixon applied for an adjournment.

Mr. Grist opposed any application for an adjournment on behalf of a number of creditors. The Chief Justice—The adjournment will be in prison.

Mr. Grist—We wish the public examination closed. We want our dividends.

Mr. Bailey, who also appeared for a number of creditors, said there could be no good done by prolonging the examination.

Mr. Goldring, who appeared on behalf of the debtor, submitted that the man was entitled to be heard by his representative when such an application was being made.

The Chief Justice—Supposing I decide to commit him, when does the trial come on?

Mr. Looker—The trial comes on on the application for discharge.

The Chief Justice—Then there is no trial at all?

After further discussion Mr. Goldring applied for the public examination to be closed.

The Chief Justice—What does the Official Receiver want?

The Official Receiver—I would like it closed, my Lord.

The Chief Justice said the question of committing him to prison could only come upon the application for his discharge, and he asked what hold he had on the man in the meantime.

Mr. Looker—I'm afraid I cannot tell you.

The application was adjourned until Thursday.

#### AN INTERESTING POINT.

Re Fuk On-ohuen.

The Official Receiver asked that this examination be closed.

Mr. Dixon asked for an adjournment until certain information for which he had asked was furnished by the debtor.

Mr. Grist, on behalf of the debtor objected to furnishing such a statement. All that the debtor was required to do was to furnish a statement to the Official Receiver. All the information wanted could be got from the man under cross-examination. This application was for a statement which would take a month to prepare. The debtor could not pay anyone to prepare the statement and he could not be compelled to do so. He could only be compelled to come there and answer questions in the witness box.

The Chief Justice remarked that it was an interesting point.

The case was adjourned for a week.

#### CROWN LAND RESUMPTION.

##### ARBITRATION.

An Arbitration Board presided over by his Honour Mr. Justice Wise and consisting of the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., (Director of Public Works), and Mr. W. Darby, M.L.C.E., sat in the Supreme Court on Aug. 22nd to determine the amount of compensation to be paid in respect to the resumption of eleven lots of Crown land and portion of another at Kowloon, near the old boundary and close to the road between Kowloon City and Yaumati. The claimant was Mr. J. C. Wong who was represented by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton. Mr. G. E. Morrell (Crown Solicitor) appeared on behalf of the Crown. Mr. A. S. Hooper and Mr. A. H. Ough were in attendance on behalf of the Crown and Mr. Turner on behalf of the claimant.

Mr. Morrell stated that the land was resumed on April 16th and that the Government offered \$425 as compensation, which the claimant refused to accept.

A discussion as to whether a claim had been duly lodged by claimant followed, but finally the claim was admitted.

Mr. Brutton said that the land was bought by Mr. Wong in 1901 and 1902, and as the Government required some of the lots for the construction of a new road, negotiations were entered into between the parties in September 1905. On January 3rd, 1906, Mr. Wong proposed that the question of compensation be

submitted to arbitration but the suggestion was not adopted. In the plan which was provided by the Crown Solicitor three lots appeared which were not included in the present arbitration, but claimant had a yearly lease of them and was entitled to compensation. Mr. Brutton thought they should be considered by the board.

Mr. Morrell objected, and the Hon. Mr. Chatham pointed out that in any case the compensation would not be on the same basis.

Mr. Brutton then continued his opening statement. Throughout the negotiations, he said, Mr. Wong had made several offers to the Government for the surrender of his land, but all were refused. It was admitted that the claimant's title was a good one, therefore it was unnecessary to prove it. In an interview with the Colonial Secretary the claimant offered to give up his land for similar land in the vicinity, but the offer was refused and then claimant offered to buy land in the vicinity from the Government at one cent per square foot, the price the Government were offering for claimant's property. The reply was that the Government was prepared to sell land in that vicinity for agricultural purposes. An application for the land for building purposes at the same price met with a similar refusal; the Government declined to disclose their policy. Mr. Brutton submitted that if the land was only worth one cent per foot to the Government, or rather if they were only willing to allow that price, that claimant should be sold similar land by the Government at the same price, or in exchange for his own land. But the Government had been selling land in that neighbourhood at five and six cents per foot and private sales had realised eight, nine, ten, and even fifteen cents per foot.

The Government's offer of one cent per foot was subsequently increased to two cents per foot \$425, and claimant refused to accept, but reduced his original claim of fifteen cents per foot to ten cents, together with a claim for the stone wall put up by claimant. The compensation to be paid by the Government was: First, the value of the land; then the Board had to take into consideration the disturbances caused by the compulsory sale of the land; then there was the depreciation of the remaining lots, want of water, and loss of frontage. The Government had taken all the land bordering on the road and left no approach to the remaining lots, and had also taken three lots which apparently were not required for the road at all. The claimant's claim was as follows:—Land resumed, 20,517 square feet at nine cents per square foot, \$1846.53; compensation for stone wall, 252 cubic feet at 18 cents per cubic foot, \$453.60; depreciation on remaining lots 22,651 square feet at five cents, \$1132.55; rent from April 16th to August 22, being 129 days at \$140 per year, \$49.46; other compensation, \$368.21; total \$4,050.35.

Mr. Wong stated in evidence that he had an offer for the land at 18 cents per square foot and accepted it, the sale to be completed on the intending purchaser's return from China. This man had returned, but finding the Government was about to resume the property he declined to complete the sale.

In answer to Mr. Morrell, claimant stated he had no contract for the sale.

The Board retired to consider its decision.

#### FIRE AT THE NAVAL YARD.

A fire, which was at first rather alarming, broke out at the Naval Yard Extension, near Arsenal Street, on August 19th about 10 a.m. Flames were seen bursting through the roof of one of the coal matcheds and the Fire Brigade was at once apprised of the occurrence. The Brigade, under Chief Inspector Baker, turned out with a couple of engines, but the Military Brigade and a number of naval men had in the meantime set to work and soon had the flames under control. Though two matcheds were practically destroyed, comparatively little damage was done to the coal. It is thought that the fire originated through some sparks carried from a coolie house some distance away igniting the roof. Street traffic in the neighbourhood was suspended for about an hour.

#### AN EXTRADITION APPLICATION.

Mr. G. E. Morrell, Crown Solicitor, applied on behalf of the Chinese Government for the extradition of Hu Ki-shing who is alleged to have committed murder and armed robbery within the jurisdiction of China. Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Morrell stated that the accused was charged with armed robbery, not murder, but he would have to refer to the fact that he committed murder as well. He was alleged to have committed robbery at the family house of a family at Ha Un Heung village on April 16th, this year. The story for the prosecution was that on the date in question, at about 1 o'clock at night this family, composed of eight persons, went to bed, the master bolting the door before retiring. Early on the following morning, at about 1.30 a.m., the household was awakened by a hammering at the door, which was shortly afterwards broken in. Two men entered, one carrying a revolver and the other armed with a sword and bearing a torch. These two men went into the room where the children were sleeping, seized them, pulled off their jade bangles, and guarded them, while thirteen or fourteen other men entered the house and ransacked the place. It was alleged that the defendant was one of the men who entered with the last lot. Some of these were armed, and it was alleged the defendant was armed with a revolver and a sword. All of them had torches, so the premises were well lighted. Defendant asked the head of the house where he kept his money, and the master spoke to him, calling him by name. He pointed out where the money was, and asked the accused to spare his life. The defendant said he had not found enough money, and shot him. The master died from the wound about two hours afterwards. Then there was a noise of firearms outside, and the defendant called upon the other men to disperse. They left, taking with them clothing, jewellery and money amounting to about \$3,000.

Evidence was called, and the case adjourned.

#### MACAO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

August 20th.

His Excellency the Governor celebrated his birthday anniversary on Friday, and upwards of two hundred residents of Macao joined in the celebrations at a pleasant function hastily organised by the Military Club. It appears that the Committee only became aware of the day before that Aug. 16th was an interesting date in His Excellency's private calendar, and the invitations were consequently not issued until the morning of the 16th. Had they been issued earlier the attendance would doubtless have been much larger than it actually was, for His Excellency is generally respected and esteemed in the Colony.

#### THE ELECTRIC LIGHTING OF THE CITY.

A rumour is current that the interests of the Macao Electric Company are to be transferred to the China Light and Power Co. of which Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co. of your port are the general managers. If the rumour is correct we may now confidently look forward to seeing the city better lighted than it is.

#### NO DEMAND FOR GAMBLING MONOPOLIES.

No fewer than four Monopolies are wanting syndicates to take them up. The Pu-piu has been up for tender twice, but the tender was so low (\$36,000 per annum for three years) that it was not accepted. The holders of the San-piu and the Pacup-piu monopolies last Saturday broke their contracts and the security, amounting to \$53,000 has become forfeit to the Government. This afternoon the Santa Casa de Misericordia Lottery was up for tender, but no offers were received. All this, I submit, shows that business is not in a flourishing condition over here.

#### THE POLICE FORCE.

That more policemen are needed in the City continues to be obvious, and as the merchants voluntarily pay a special police tax, the Government should see that the police force is kept up to a proper standard of strength and efficiency.



## COMMERCIAL.

## OPIUM.

HONGKONG, August 22nd.

Quotations are:—Allowance net to 1 catty.

Malwa New .....	\$870	to	—	per picul.
Malwa Old .....	\$840	to	—	do.
Malwa Older .....	\$830	to	—	do.
Malwa Very Old .....	\$900	to	—	do.
Persian Fine Quality .....	\$700	to	—	do.
Persian Extra Fine .....	\$750	to	—	do.
Patna New .....	\$812½	to	—	per chest.
Patna Old .....	—	to	—	do.
Benares New .....	\$807½	to	—	do.
Benares Old .....	—	to	—	do.

## COAL.

Messrs. Hughes and Hough, in their Coal Report of 22nd August, state that 18 steamers are expected at Hongkong with a total of 66,200 tons of coal. Since Aug. 11th, 15 steamers have arrived with a total of 42,700 tons of coal. In Japanese, further sales of low grades 30,000 tons extending over six months are reported at \$6.25 per ton ex-ship, also small sales of Australian at \$12.00 per ton ex-ship; other kinds have been entirely neglected.

Quotations:—

Cardiff .....	\$14.00 to 15.00	ex-ship, nominal.
Australian .....	\$11.50 to \$12.00	ex-ship, nominal.
Yubari Lump .....	\$12.00	nominal.
Miki Lump .....	\$10.00	nominal.
Moji Lump .....	\$6.50 to \$8.50	ex-ship, steady.
Moji Unscreened .....	\$6.00 to \$7.50	ex-ship, steady.
Akaike Lump .....	\$7.75 to \$8.00	steady.
Labuan Lump .....	\$8.00	nominal.

## YARN.

Mr. P. Eduljee, in his Report, dated Hongkong, 23rd August, 1907, states:—Towards the close of last mail exchange showed signs of weakness and commenced to decline in the early portion of the fortnight in sympathy with silver. Simultaneously with this decline a fairly active demand set in, and a large number of bales changed hands. Prices, however, show little or no change, but there is a hardening tendency for No. 10s while other counts are steady. Subsequently, owing to the reaction in exchange, buying has ceased entirely, but considering the condition of the Bombay market, and rapidly decreasing stocks here, holders have assumed a bolder front, and no decline in prices is looked for in the near future more especially as exchange at the close is tending downwards. Importations during the fortnight are very small and far exceeded by the off-takes, stocks showing a substantial decrease on last estimate. Sales of the interval aggregate 8,345 bales, arrivals amount to 5,360, unsold stock estimated at about 32,000 bales, and sold but uncleared stock in native hands about 31,000 bales. Local Manufacture:—Continues quiet. Japanese Yarn:—Sales of Kurashiki No. 16s (Three Horses) and of Settsu No. 20s (Red Peacock) aggregating 350 bales are reported. Raw Cotton:—Is weaker, but holders are not anxious sellers, as advices from producing markets point to a higher range of values. Sales reported are 350 bales Indian at \$19 to \$20½, and 150 bales China at \$22½ to \$24. Unsold stocks estimated at 2,200 bales Indian and about 375 bales China. Quotations are \$18 to \$21 Indian, and \$22 to \$24 Chinese. Exchange on India touched as low as Rs. 164½ for T/T and Rs. 165 for Post during the early portion of the interval, but subsequently rallied and again closes weak to-day at Rs. 164½ and Rs. 164½ respectively. On Shanghai 72½ and on Japan 107½. The undernoted business in imported and local spinnings is reported from Shanghai during the fortnight ended the 17th instant, viz:—Indian:—Market dull with a small enquiry for special chops; total sales about 3,700 bales at slightly easier rates and one estimated stock of 125,000 bales. Japanese:—Market weak, sales about 2,000 bales on the basis of Tls. 83 to 88½ for No. 16s and Tls. 68 to 97 for No. 20s, prices showing a decline of 1 to 1½ Tals. Local:—Very little doing.

## PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s Report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade, dated Shanghai, 15th August, 1907, states:—The feelings of many of the British import houses here who have been for years interested in the trade of Corea can better be imagined than described as they see its total extinction slowly but surely getting nearer and nearer. Probably because the British trade with that country does not figure to any great extent in the Board of Trade Returns, the Government does not consider the actions of Japan, towards that country are worthy of notice, but for years past a steady trade in Manchester goods has been done through Shanghai, and this is altogether doomed if Japan is quietly allowed to absorb the trade, as she is evidently trying to do, by bringing about a Customs Union. The report that the United States is willing to aid and abet her in doing so, as a sop to counteract the awkward situation that has been raised over the immigration question, is only natural, considering her commercial relations with Corea are of no importance. It is, however, quite time a halt was called and a re-valuation made of the "open door" and "fair field and no favour" protestations that were so much to the fore a few years ago, both with regard to the Manchurian and Korean trades. The market here has been in an almost lifeless condition during the interval, with operators carefully watching the steadily declining exchange, trying to fathom what effect it would have on prices. But it is the unexpected that always happens, and before it was possible to fix on a working basis there is a reaction in the silver market, probably due to speculation, and the unprecedented advance of nearly a penny in one day is advised, quite upsetting all calculations and throwing trade into confusion worse confounded than before. What business has been done must have been on the veriest retail scale, and the hot weather seems to have affected clearances. Mentioning which reminds us that the banks have found the new regulation they tried to enforce as to not issuing delivery orders for less value than Tls. 200.00 to be quite untenable in the present state of our market and it has been rescinded. Most importers are certainly complaining that clearances are of the most retail description. Fresh business is altogether out of the question, especially in the United States, where the labour question is undoubtedly largely responsible for the curtailment of supply beyond the bare necessities of the home consumption. From the latest New York advices under the conditions then prevailing, and they certainly have not improved, a normal product of the looms cannot be secured, and the present scarcity must continue well into the coming year. That manufacturers are not making to a loss is clearly shown in a circular recently received, which says:—"Present prices of prints and sheetings afford a good profit even at 15 cents for Raw Cotton". The Manchester market keeps very strong and but little has gone through for this country. Cotton has fluctuated during the interval, Liverpool advancing to 7.43d; it declined to 7.30 on the 13th inst., when "futures" were quoted 6.95d, and this morning's telegram advises it back to 7.38d again for Mid American, while Egyptian remains steady at 10.75d. On the whole the weather conditions have been better throughout the country and much more favourable to the crops, the prospects for which are improving. In this neighbourhood Cotton has shown up a little better than was anticipated and there are some hopes now that with a continuance of fine weather a fair yield may be harvested. In the north copious rains appear to have fallen, and it is now reported that "China's Sorrow" the Yellow River, is once more threatening to overflow its banks and cause desolation and distress, but it is hoped that may be averted. In the private market there is really next to nothing doing either from stock of forward. Any transaction that may have taken place must be of a purely retail character and not considered worth quoting. At the auctions a considerable amount of irregularity has been shown. In Grey goods the heavier makes show up the most favourably, but in White Shirtings it is only here and there that any improvement is noticeable. The increased quantities of Turkey Reds that are being forced off are telling seriously on the less popular chops. Fast Black Cotton Italians went with a good deal of irregularity this morning, as did Wollens, but some chops of Camlets are realising better prices. There is a little movement in Figured Venetians which are showing signs of having been overdone, and great discontent is being expressed amongst the trade at the late deliveries, against which there does not seem to be any redress.

Messrs. Ilbert & Co.'s Piece Goods Report, dated Shanghai, August 15th, 1907, states:—The week has been a quiet one as regards both direct sales and inter-native transactions, the purchases from stock of some three to four weeks ago being steadily cleared for the consuming outlets, from which, however, fresh orders are not at present forthcoming. Dealers are engaged at present in "sitting on the fence," owing to the entire absence of speculative demand this year, and they probably will not come down from that position excepting to buy as the internal demand may require. The latter being entirely dependent upon the agricultural conditions of the country, it is encouraging to note a decline of \$1.40 per picul in the price of rice which has taken place during the past three weeks, to-day's quotation being \$8.20, and that the harvest prospects point to a considerable further decline in price as the season advances. The want of demand for American goods has led to a few further resales of Sheetings from here back to America, and we understand that negotiations are in progress for a fair quantity more, the home trade being brisk and the mills turning down orders owing to their heavy engagements. Stocks of most classes of English staple goods are getting down to a moderate compass, while supplies on the way are light, but the level of prices in Manchester still leaves a very wide margin to be bridged, and from the present outlook as regards cotton it looks as if this market has got to do most of the bridging.

## AMOY CUSTOMS RETURNS.

The Amoy Gazette and Shipping Report, dated 17th, Aug. 1907, has the following list of the principal goods passed through the Amoy Custom House.

## IMPORTS.

GOODS.	QUANTITY
Cotton Raw, Indian .....	pls. —
" " Native .....	13
" " Yarn .....	996
Shirtings, Grey .....	pcs. 550
T-Cloths .....	200
Shirtings, White .....	50
T. Red Shirtings .....	—
Drills .....	—
Shirtings Dyed, Brocades .....	15
" Dyed .....	—
Damasks .....	—
Camlets .....	46
Lasting .....	20
Spanish Stripes .....	yds. 58
Lustres, Figured .....	—
Lead in Pigs .....	pls. —
Tin in Slabs .....	161
Iron, Nail Rod .....	13
Quicksilver .....	6
Iron, Old .....	65
Ironwire .....	22
Rice .....	2,259
Opium, Patna .....	22
" Benares .....	39
" Persian .....	11
" Malwa .....	—
" Szechuen .....	4
" Yunnan .....	3
" Kiangsu .....	—
Sesamum Seed .....	63
Sapanwood .....	—
Sandalwood .....	—
Rattans .....	—
Wheat .....	155
Flour .....	22,824
Beancake .....	—
Beans and Pens .....	6,086
Bicho de Mer .....	493
Mats, Tea .....	pcs. —
Oil, Kerosene American .....	gals. —
" " Borneo in bulk .....	—
" " Russian .....	—
" " Sumatra .....	257,030
" " Bulk .....	18,210
Coal .....	tons. —
Tobacco Leaf .....	pls. 456
Vermicelli .....	—

## EXPORTS.

Sugar, White .....	pls. 64
" Brown .....	—
" Candy .....	300
Hemp Bags .....	pcs. —
" Sacking .....	1,960
Paper I Quality .....	pls. 495
" II .....	181
Tobacco, Prepared .....	182
Kittysols (umbrellas) .....	pcs. —



## MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per steamer *Zieten*, sailed on 14th August. For Port Said:—1 case silk. For Naples:—489 half-chests tea, 50 bales waste silk. For Genoa:—352 bales raw silk, 150 bales waste silk, 100 cases cassia. For Antwerp:—24 bales leaf tobacco, 10 half-chests tea, 6 bales leaf tobacco, 5 cases human hair, 11 half-chests tea. For Antwerp/Hamburg:—50 cases bristles. For Antwerp:—168 packages tea. For Antwerp/Rotterdam:—16 half-chests tea. For Amsterdam:—11 cases chinaware, 1 case Lanters, 1 half-chest tea. For Rotterdam:—1 roll matting. For Bremen:—322 rolls matting, 87 half-chests tea. For Hamburg:—206 bales cassia, 200 cases cassia, 143 bales feathers, 99 bales hemp, 37 cases bristles, 24 cases tea, 20 cases human hair, 6 cases chinaware, 4 cases earthenware, 2 skins, 1 case silk. For Copenhagen:—50 cases cassia, 50 bales cassia. For Hamburg/London:—121 half-chests tea.

Per M. M. steamer *Salazie*, sailed on 20th Aug. For Marseilles:—265 bales raw silk, 100 bales waste silk, 134 bales pierced cocoons, 2 cases silk piece goods, 93 packages human hair, 6 cases feathers, 24 cases porcelain, 10 cases tea, 7 cases ylang ylang oil, 10 cases paper, 16 packages planks. For Lyons:—596 bales raw silk. For Barcelona:—10 bales raw silk, 74 packages tea. For Valencia:—17 bales raw silk. For London:—50 bales waste silk. For Milan:—30 bales raw silk. For St. Chamond:—30 bales raw silk.

## SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 23rd August, 1907.—The Market continues very slack, but as a possible result of a tendency to weakness in sterling exchange a little improvement in the volume of business transacted during the week has to be reported. Rates remain without any material change and except in a very few cases show no signs of any permanent improvement. Exchange on London T/T 2/2½, on Shanghai 72½.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai, immediately after the payment of the dividend of \$16 paid on the 18th inst., were placed at \$646 and \$647 old, and at \$507½ new, while unauthenticated sales were reported at lower rates. At time of closing there are buyers at \$646 and \$505 respectively, with probable sellers at a little higher rates. Nationals unchanged.

MARINE INSURANCES.—We have a very quiet market to report, and with the exception of a small sale of Unions at 772½ no business has been transacted.

FIRE INSURANCES.—With the exception of a small sale of Hongkongs at 315 we have no business to report under this heading. Chinas have declined to 87 with sellers and no sales.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao remain on offer at 28 without attracting buyers. Indo-China: have been placed at \$67 preferred and deferred conjointly, and close quiet at that rate. China Manilas have been in some demand at 15, but no shares appear to be available and we have no business to report. Douglases remain at 41 nominal.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have further declined and sellers have ruled the market. A few sales have been effected at 98, and more shares are probably procurable. Luzons call for no remarks.

MINING.—Raubs with an improved crushing have ruled much firmer, and after sales at 6½ and 6½, and 6½, close steady at 7. Charbonnages are still wanted in a small way at quotation.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have somewhat improved their position after the payment of a div. of \$4 on the 20th inst., and with rumours of prospective good orders the rate has gone up to \$100 with buyers ex dividend. We have heard of no sales other than very small ones, and the market closes steady to strong. Kowloon Wharves continue neglected and the rate has further fallen to 68. We understand that a new issue of capital of this stock is on the tapis. Shanghai Docks have ruled neglected in this market and at 21 in Shanghai at 80. Hongkew Wharves remains steady at 221.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands continue on offer at 98, without any sales to report. Hotels have been in a fair demand during the week at 100, but few shares are forthcoming at the low rate and buyers continue to rule the market at time of closing. A few Kowloon Lands have changed hands at 36.

COTTON MILLS.—The latest quotations from Shanghai per mail show declines in all Cottons, with the exception of Ewos.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Dairy Farms continue in demand at 16, but there are no sellers. Cements after sales at 11 and 11½, close weaker at 11 with sellers, a demand at a lower rate, however, meets with no response, and the market closes steady. Peak Tramways have found further buyers at 11½, and more are wanted at that rate. Ropes close in demand at 22½ ex dividend of 80 cents paid on the 17th inst. Watsons close in a small demand at 11, but we have no sales to report. We have nothing further to report under this heading.

Quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra	\$200	\$120
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	\$646, buyers \$507½ r.d. Ln. 280, c.d. Ln. 281, n. i., (215, paid up)
National B. of China	28	\$51
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	12s. 6d.	\$8½
China-Borneo Co.		\$12
China Light & P. Co.		\$9½
China Provident		\$10
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 50	Tls. 64
Hongkong		\$11, sellers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 51
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 92½
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 305
Dairy Farm		\$6
Docks & Wharves—		
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$68, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$100, x.d. buyers
New Amoy Dock		\$6½
Shanghai Dock and Eng. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 100	Tls. 80,
S'hai & H. Wharf	Tls. 100	Tls. 221
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	\$25	\$17, sellers
G. Island Cement	\$10	\$11, sellers
Hongkong & C. Gas	\$10	\$175, buyers
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$14, sellers
Hongkong Hotel Co.	\$50	\$100, buyers
Hongkong Ice Co.	\$25	\$241, sellers
Hongkong Rope Co.	\$10	\$22½, buyers
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$270, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$87, sellers
China Traders	\$25	\$90, buyers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$315, sales & sel.
North China	\$5	Tls. 75, buyers
Union	\$100	\$772½, sales
Yangtze	\$60	\$180, sellers
Land and Buildings—		
H'kong Land Invest.	\$100	\$98, sellers
Humphrey's Estate	\$10	\$104, buyers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$36, sales & buy.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 50	Tls. 102
West Point Building	\$50	\$48
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 250	\$480, buyers
Raubs	18/10	\$7
Peak Tramways	\$10	\$11½, sales & buy. \$1½, (new) buy.
Philippine Co.	\$10	\$5
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$98, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$21, sellers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila	\$25	\$15, buyers
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$41
H. Canton & M.	\$15	\$28, sellers
Indo-China S.N. Co.	\$25	\$30, Prefd. \$28, Defd.
Shell Transport Co	\$1	45/-
Star Ferry	\$10	\$22½, sellers
Do. New	\$5	\$13, sellers
South China M. Post.	\$25	\$22
Steam Laundry Co.	\$5	\$7, sellers
Stores & Dispensaries		
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	\$20, sellers
Powell & Co., Wm.	\$10	\$8, sellers
Watkins	\$10	\$24
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$11, buyers
United Abestos	\$4	\$10
Do. Founders	\$10	\$150, buyers
Union Waterboat Co.	\$10	\$12, sellers

VERNON & SMYTH, Brokers.

Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Share Report for the week ending August 15th, 1907, has the following:—Business during the past week has been confined to very small limits, and there is no change of importance to report. The T. T. rate on London to-day is 3/0½. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks.—Rates are quoted at \$680 for the old scrip and \$515 for the new, but shares are obtainable at lower rates. Marine and Fire Insurance.—No business reported. Shipping.—Indo-China S. N. Co. Preferred shares are quoted at \$30 and the deferred shares at Tls. 21. Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co. are quoted at Tls. 47½ ord. ex div. and there are buyers of pref. shares at the same rate. Docks and Wharves.—Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. No business reported. There is a small demand for cash shares at Tls. 80, but there is no forward demand. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves. Business has been reported at Tls. 232½ September, and the market is steady at this rate. Cash shares are now quoted at Tls. 224½ owing to the payment of Tls. 8 dividend. Sugar.—Perak Sugars are offering at Tls. 90 without finding buyers. Mining.—Kaiping. A small number of shares have changed hands at Tls. 15½. Lands.—Shanghai Land Investment Co. There is a slight improvement in this stock, business being reported at Tls. 100 and Tls. 101. Industrial.—Ewo Cotton S. and W. Co. An operation is reported in this stock at Tls. 64½ for September. The market for all the other Cotton stocks is very quiet. Shanghai Gas Co. A small lot of shares changed hands at Tls. 110 and further shares are offering at this rate. Shanghai Ice, C. S. and R. Co. Several small lots of shares changed hands at Tls. 12½. Maatschappij, etc., in Langkats. This stock remains very firm, business having been reported at Tls. 305 cash and Tls. 319 September, but there are now buyers at Tls. 312½ cash and Tls. 319 September. Miscellaneous.—Weeks & Co. Shares are quoted at \$21. S. Moutrie & Co. at \$38. Astor House Shares at \$26½. Hotel des Colonies at Tls. 13. Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co. An operation is reported at Tls. 51, but the market closed with buyers at Tls. 52.

## EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, August 23rd.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/2½
Bank Bills, on demand	2/2½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/2½
Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	2/2½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/3½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/3½
ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand	277½
Credits 4 months' sight	283
ON GERMANY.—On demand	226
ON NEW YORK.—Bank Bills, on demand	53½
Credits, 60 days' sight	54½
ON BOMBAY.—Telegraphic Transfer	164½
Bank, on demand	164½
ON CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer	164½
Bank on demand	164½
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, at sight	72½
Private, 30 days' sight	78½
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	107½
ON MANILA.—On demand	107½
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	6½ p.m.
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	132½
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	4½ p.m.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	4 p.m.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	68
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$9.05
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$47.50
BAR SILVER, per oz	31½

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

		per cent.
Chinese	20 cents pieces	\$3.38 discount.
"	10	8.87
Hongkong	20	8.20
"	10	8.30

## FREIGHT.

Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s Report, dated August 15th, 1907, has the following:—Our Homeward Freight market is still suffering from the same depression as mentioned in our last fortnight ago and ships are finding it difficult in some directions to fill their allotments. Coastwise.—No change to report in this market since our last and we do not expect to see much improvement for a few weeks yet until the rice crop in the Yangtze Valley, which we hear promises to be a very good one, is harvested.



## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

## August—ARRIVALS.

14, Shingu Maru, Jap. str., from Karatsu.  
 15, Amoy, German str., from Quin Hon.  
 15, Chiyuen, Chinese str., from Shanghai.  
 15, Hong Bee, British str., from Singapore.  
 15, Nikkai Maru, Japanese str., from Hongay.  
 15, Pheumpenh, British str., from Saigon.  
 15, Singan, British str., from Hoihow.  
 15, Taiwan, British str., from Saigon.  
 15, Taki Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.  
 15, Telemachus, British str., from Singapore.  
 15, Tingsang, British str., from Saigon.  
 16, Catherine Apcar, Br. str., from Singapore.  
 16, Derwent, British str., from Swatow.  
 16, Glenfarg, British str., from Kobe.  
 16, Kjeld, Norwegian str., from Moji.  
 16, Michael Jebson, Ger. str., from Haiphong.  
 16, Quarta, German str., from Java Ports.  
 16, Slavonia, German str., from Singapore.  
 16, Taiyuan, British str., from Yokohama.  
 16, Tean, British str., from Manila.  
 16, Tinhow, British str., from Amoy.  
 16, Tolv, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.  
 16, Tudor Prince, British str., from Keelung.  
 17, Amigo, German str., from Hoihow.  
 17, Changchow, British str., from Saigon.  
 17, Fukushima Maru, Jap. str., from Amoy.  
 17, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.  
 17, Tranquebar, Danish str., from Antwerp.  
 17, Yochow, British str., from Swatow.  
 18, America M., Jap. str., from San Francisco.  
 18, Andree Rickmers, German str., from Moji.  
 18, Haiching, British str., from Coast Ports.  
 18, Helena, German str., from Swatow.  
 18, Hinasang, British str., from Kuchinotzu.  
 18, Kagoshima Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.  
 18, Kiang Ping, Chi. str., from Chinkang.  
 18, Kwangtah, Chinese str., from Shanghai.  
 18, Nanchang, British str., from Amoy.  
 18, Prometheus, Nor. str., from Bangkok.  
 18, Tjiliwong, Dutch str., from Macassar.  
 18, Tjimahi, Dutch str., from Moji.  
 19, Aikoku Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.  
 19, Benlawers, British str., from London.  
 19, Knivaberg, German str., from Macao.  
 19, Kolsichang, German str., from Bangkok.  
 19, Rubi, British str., from Manila.  
 19, Sado Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.  
 19, Salazie, French str., from Shanghai.  
 19, Taikosan Maru, Jap. str., from Kuchinotzu.  
 19, Tourane, French str., from Marseilles.  
 19, Yunnan, British str., from Swatow.  
 19, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.  
 20, Anghin, German str., from Bangkok.  
 20, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.  
 20, Kanohow, British str., from Hongay.  
 20, Louqsor, French str., from Antwerp.  
 21, Agamemnon, British str., from Liverpool.  
 21, Chihli, British str., from Haiphong.  
 21, Chinkiang, British str., from Saigon.  
 21, Joshin Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsui.  
 21, Kinkiang, British str., from Shanghai.  
 21, Kueichow, British str., from Chefoo.  
 21, Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Shanghai.  
 21, Liangchow, British str., from Amoy.  
 21, Machew, German str., from Swatow.  
 21, Mathilde, German str., from Haiphong.  
 21, Sanuki Maru, Jap. str., from London.  
 21, Siberia, Am. str., from San Francisco.  
 21, Skrumstad, Norwegian str., from Saigon.  
 22, Aberlour, British str., from Keelung.  
 22, Arcadie, Brit. str., from Shanghai.  
 22, Hongwan I, British str., from Singapore.  
 22, Mal a, British str., from Bombay.  
 22, Prinz Sigismund, Ger. str., from Sydney.

## August—DEPARTURES.

15, Bombay Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.  
 15, Childar, Norwegian str., for Swatow.  
 15, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.  
 15, Huichow, British str., for Swatow.  
 15, Kweiyang, British str., for Amoy.  
 15, Pongtong, German str., for Bangkok.  
 15, Prinz Waldemar, Ger. str., for Manila.  
 15, Shansi, British str., for Shanghai.  
 15, Shaoxing, British str., for Shanghai.  
 15, Shawmut, American str., for Keelung.  
 15, Simla, British str., for Singapore.  
 15, Tainan, British str., for Yokohama.  
 15, Yatsing, British str., for Swatow.  
 16, Piuma, German str., for Saigon.  
 16, Frithjof, Norwegian str., for Swatow.  
 16, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.  
 16, Hue, French str., for K. C. Wan.  
 16, Korea, American str., for San Francisco.  
 16, Pitsanulok, German str., for Bangkok.

16, Vorwaerts, Austrian str., for Shanghai.  
 16, Vorwaerts, German str., for Saigon.  
 17, Arratoon Apcar, Brit. str., for Singapore.  
 17, Glamorganshire, Brit. str., for Shanghai.  
 17, Hongbee, British str., for Amoy.  
 17, Hupeh, British str., for Haiphong.  
 17, Loongsang, British str., for Manila.  
 17, Lothian, British str., for Callao (Peru).  
 17, Namur, British str., for Shanghai.  
 17, Paklat, German str., for Bangkok.  
 17, Potahaburi, German str., for Bangkok.  
 17, Telemachus, British str., for Shanghai.  
 17, Tudor Prince, British str., for Singapore.  
 17, Zafiro, British str., for Manila.  
 18, Chipshing, British str., for Swatow.  
 18, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.  
 18, Hopsang, British str., for Sourabaya.  
 18, Istok, Austrian str., for Singapore.  
 18, Johanne, German str., for Pakhoi.  
 18, Michael Jebson, Ger. str., for Sourabaya.  
 18, Nanshan, British str., for Swatow.  
 18, Shantung, British str., for Samrang.  
 18, Singan, British str., for Hoihow.  
 18, Tatsu Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.  
 18, Triumph, German str., for Hoihow.  
 18, Ulf, Norwegian str., for Saigon.  
 19, Riverdale, British str., for Sourabaya.  
 19, Sungkiang, British str., for Cebu.  
 19, Taishan, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
 19, Tourane, French str., for Shanghai.  
 20, Amoy, German str., for Tourane.  
 20, Haiching, British str., for Swatow.  
 20, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.  
 20, Kagoshima Maru, Jap. str., for Singapore.  
 20, Look Sun, German str., for Bangkok.  
 20, Salazie, French str., for Europe, &c.  
 20, Shinano Maru, Jap. str., for Shanghai.  
 20, Shingu Maru, Jap. str., for Saigon.  
 20, Siam, British str., for Shanghai.  
 20, Slavonia, German str., for Shanghai.  
 20, Tean, British str., for Manila.  
 20, Tranquebar, Danish str., for Shanghai.  
 21, Amigo, German str., for Hoihow.  
 21, Benlawers, British str., for Nagasaki.  
 21, Derawongse, German str., for Swatow.  
 21, Fukushima Maru, Jap. str., for Swatow.  
 21, Helene, German str., for Hoihow.  
 21, Heliopolis, British str., for Durban.  
 21, Knivaberg, German str., for K. C. Wan.  
 21, Kwongsang, British str., for Swatow.  
 21, Laertes, British str., for Saigon.  
 21, Nichibei Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.  
 21, Sado Maru, Jap. str., for Singapore.  
 21, Taiyuan, British str., for Manila.  
 21, Tjimahi, Dutch str., for Saigon.  
 22, Bellrophon, British str., for Singapore.  
 22, C. Apcar, British str., for Singapore.  
 22, Harbart, British str., for Moji.  
 22, Louqsor, French str., for Shanghai.  
 22, Quarta, German str., for Batavia.  
 22, Rajah, German str., for Bangkok.  
 22, Taikosan Maru, Jap. str., for Kuchinotzu.  
 22, Taiwan, British str., for Saigon.  
 22, Wosang, British str., for Shanghai.  
 22, Yochow, British str., for Shanghai.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per *Haitan*, from Swatow, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Borne, and Mr. Cloukley.  
 Per *Prinz Sigismund*, for Hongkong, from Brisbane, Mr. R. A. Lowry; from New Guinea, Mr. and Miss Hansche, Messrs. Albrecht, Ulinski and von Denfer; from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Fergusson, Mrs. McCullough, Mr. A. R. Fergusson.  
 Per *Aradu*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Capt. D'Oyly; for Singapore, Mrs. W. H. Graham, Mrs. Y. T. Lee and servant, Mr. G. P. Stubbs and servant; for Calcutta, Mr. M. R. Solomon; for Bombay, Mr. Z. D. Gzler; for Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. H. Coleux; from Yokohama, for Marseilles, Mr. A. C. K. Johnson; for London, Rev. and Mrs. Ackwarth, Miss Mitchell, Messrs. Cecil Ackwarth and E. George.  
 Per *Malta*, for Hongkong, from London, Messrs. E. P. Flood, A. E. Wright and W. Wai'e; from Marseilles, Messrs. C. T. Broxup, H. Birkett and A. H. Cobb; from Rindisi, Mr. Duulop; from Singapore, Messrs. Mendes, Passos and W. F. Oldham; for Shanghai, from London, Mr. and Mrs. Mokie, child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. E. Downes, Miss Hadfield, Messrs. H. W. Booker, A. Taylor & P. French; from Singapore, Mr. C. G. Hennen; for Kobe from Bombay, Mr. K. Hashimoto; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, Mr. F. Kulka.

Per *Kueichow* from Chefoo, Mr. and Mrs. N. Jenkins, and Mr. Davies.

Per *Bubi*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. C. Shansiper, Mr. and Mrs. Punchey, Messrs. G. W. Rogers, C. R. M. Bride, D. B. Harrell, Ed. Pond, L. B. Bargas, L. Ranaken, B. Rosario, A. Soriano and A. Osorio.

Per *Siberia*, from San Francisco via Ports, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kohler and amah, Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Tata, infant and amah, Assistant-Surgeon and Mrs. A. E. Lee, U.S.N., Miss E. Carrigan, Major R. W. Griffith, P.C., Comdr. R. M. Hughes, U.S.N., Lieut. O. M. Tozer, U.S.N., Master Tata, Messrs. A. G. Busrai, L. Carrigan, J. P. Deans, A. W. Silva and servant, Louis J. Ult, E. P. Whitehill and L. Williams.

Per *Sanuki Maru*, from London, &c., for Hongkong, Messrs. John Ross Suiter, J. W. Bolles, J. H. Bulmer, M. Fukuda, W. Mathes Silva, Mrs. Magic Nona and child; for Kobe, Miss A. Barthistles, Major R. Ford Dao, Messrs. H. Goddard, C. Okamoto, Y. Hongo and T. Yamada; for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. S. Kusakabe and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. M. Kibe, Mr. and Mrs. K. Yoshida, Mrs. C. Ochiai, Miss Anderson, Messrs. S. Yamakoshi and T. Tasaki.

Per *America Maru*, from San Francisco, &c., Mr. and Mrs. S. Silverstone and son, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Creagh, infant and servant, Hon. and Mrs. H. C. Bates and maid, Mrs. and (2) Misses George Andrews, Mrs. L. M. Gray and infant, Mrs. Chas. Jacoby, Misses Pauline Hoffman, A. Hodgins, C. Hodgins, Irma Jacoby, Irene Kline and H. A. Lemert, Capt. W. P. Biddle, Hon. L. G. Knight, Comdr. J. L. Parcell, Dr. A. S. Rochester, Messrs. F. M. Farmer, S. Khimal, Otto Lagerfeld, R. W. Littlefield, A. J. Punfrett, S. Sakuragi, J. Seiboth, L. Renner, T. A. Walter and Wm. Woodan.

Per *Tourane*, for Hongkong, from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Berindorgue and 2 children, and Mr. P. Martinez; from Port Said, Mr. Aziz; from Singapore, Mr. T. Tonopara; from Saigon, Mr. F. H. Mvin; for Shanghai, from Marseilles, Mrs. Gay and infant, Mrs. Camerling & infant, Capt. Tardien, Surgeon Lutaud, Messrs. Claude Voindrot, Laroche, Mathené Joffres, Vidal, Billiere, Moretan and Magand; from Singapore, Messrs. J. C. Kerr, R. L. Koenity and Jacobs; from Saigon, Mrs. Spinoza, and Mr. N. Neger; for Kobe, from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Okamoto, and Mr. Saché; from Port Said, Mr. A. utaki; from Saigon, Mr. Bianco, and Mrs. Yamaceta Shima; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, Messrs. G. Seffert Saitow and Adachi; from Saigon, Mr. L. Richardson.

Per *Salazie*, for Hongkong, from Yokohama, Messrs. Leahy, Javellana, Pangamban & Vists; from Kobe, Mr. Oslesun; from Shanghai, Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Rosa Frankel, Mrs. Braga, Dr. Noble and 1 boy, Capt. Dany, Col. Scott Moncrieff, Messrs. Richard, d'Oultement, de Williams Ellis, Jacob, Logan, Ingahoue, Collazar, Brooks and Cobb; for Saigon, from Yokohama, Mr. Manghan and boy; from Kobe, Mrs. Ockoma and 2 infants; from Shanghai, Mrs. Jule, Messrs. Kopsch and Glück; for Singapore, from Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. Gomback and baby, Misses Sato, Katagiri and Tonkiori, and Mr. Nakamuro; from Shanghai, Mrs. Mary and Jeanette, Misses Pauly Branatim and Weiss; for Marseilles, from Shanghai, Dr. Clavet, Père Giraud, Père J. On, Messrs. Oudré, Marie Larissa Domansky, La Mère, Marguet, Bonnet, Pothier, Paquet, Kerboul, Le Duc, Le Saint, Le Buan, Guillaume and Vince.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Tourane*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Miss Sternberg, Messrs. C. C. Rutledge, C. K. Edmund, Otto Lagerfeld and Leonie Dubrand; for Yokohama, Mr. Jules Ehrmann.

Per *Salazie*, from Hongkong, for Saigon, Mr. Simoni, Rev. P. L. Robert, Madame Delannay, Misses Bataillard, R. Bensinhon & Suzanne Tarbouriech; for Singapore, Dr. Frager, Mr. Buxton Forman, Mr. Theophile, & Miss Craft; for Bombay, Mr. F. H. Claridge; for Port Said, Messrs. Sokorof and Petrov; for Marseilles, Med. Maj. Dupuy, Rava P. P. Godet, Loiselet and Thiébaud, Messrs. Chopard, Petithomme Defaye, I. Seiboth, Le Coat, Couvaesant and Auguste Guille.

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